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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
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FIRST EDITION.

CIVIL WAR.

Government Troops Enter Paris.

Versaillists Repulsed at Neuilly

Arrangements for an Armistice.

Fall of Montrouge Imminent.

Dissolution of the Central Committee

Germans Concentrating Toward Paris.

Government Troops Enter Paris.

LONDON, May 16, 6 A. M.—The latest dispatches from Paris make the official announcement that the Versaillists were repulsed at Neuilly.

General Mason, Chief of Staff, has been arrested.

La Liberte says that Government troops entered Paris through the gate at Port Maillot and at Auteuil. The entry of troops at Pont du Jour is imminent.

Armistice Arranged for To-Day—Fall of Montrouge Imminent—Meeting Among Nationalists—Dissensions in the Commune.

LONDON, May 16.—The *Times'* special from Paris says: Clinseret and Megy have been released from confinement.

An armistice has been arranged for Wednesday to enable the inhabitants of Vanvres and its neighborhood to move.

A circular from Genousset, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, invites the provinces to join the Communists.

The Germans are concentrating towards Paris.

The headquarters of the Prince of Saxony has been transferred to Meaux, and the choice commands of the guards have been removed to Montmedy.

The fall of Fort Montrouge is imminent.

The Western and Southern arrondissements of Paris are uninhabitable, and there has been a great loss of life and property in those portions of the city.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Battalion of the National Guard refused to march outside of Paris.

The tri-color was not dying to-day from Fort Vanves.

A dispatch from St. Denis says the dissensions in the Commune will be followed to-day by the dissolution of the Central Committee or by the absorption of the Committee of Public Safety with the Credit Committee.

All merchants over forty years of age have been called upon to work on the fortifications of the city.

A new military commission has been appointed.

Delescluze and the Central Committee are on the best of terms.

Henri Bern has been appointed Chief of the Ministry of War and Matter of command of the forces between Pont du Jour and Avenue Wagram.

Unsuccessful Sortie—The Versaillists to be Annihilated by Chemicals.

Special to the World:]

PARIS, May 16.—The Communists made a sortie last night, meeting the Versaillists strongly posted in the Bois de Boulogne, but were forced to retreat, with heavy loss.

The Versaillists have constructed a bridge across the Seine at Puteaux, and have brought over a great mass of artillery.

The *Pays du Dimanche* states that chemical preparations are ready to completely annihilate the Versaillists when they assault the ramparts.

Debate on the Treaty of Peace.

VERSAILLES, May 16.—The cannonade on the enciente of Paris continues.

The Assembly to-day appointed a committee to examine and report upon the treaty of peace negotiated at Frankfort. It is generally expected that the cession of French territory provided for in the treaty will be severely criticised in the Assembly.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

A Son of Liberty Sues General Hovey for $100,000 Damages—The Odd Fellows.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 16.—The case of Lambden P. Milligan as General Alvin P. Hovey, late United States Minister to Peru, for $100,000 damages for false imprisonment, came up in the United States District Court to-day. The argument on the plaintiff's demurrer to the defendant's plea in abatement to the jurisdiction of the Court occupied the forenoon. The defense claim that a Federal Court has no jurisdiction, and that only the State Courts can try the case. Judge Drummond will render a decision on the question of jurisdiction to-morrow. This is a case of considerable importance. It will be remembered that Mr. Milligan was one of the Sons of Liberty who was tried by court martial and condemned to be hung, but pardoned by President Lincoln.

The Grand Encampment and Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met in this city to-day. The reports of the subordinate officers show the order to be in a very flourishing condition throughout the State. A number of new lodges have been formed since last communication.

FIRES.

Mussonville, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, May 16.—The mill at Mussonville, owned by George Johnson, was partially destroyed by fire last evening, together with four or five dwellings. The mill was occupied jointly by Johnson as a scythe factory, and Sweet & Waterhouse for the manufacture of fancy cassimeres.

Jersey City.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The extensive oakum factory of P. Mills & Son, in Jersey City, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $25,000; insurance $15,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

John Foster, a painter, fell from a scaffold in Memphis, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

Robert Fuinberg was thrown from a buggy in Leavenworth, Kansas, Monday, and received fatal injuries.

Judson A. Sheldon, postmaster at Sparta, Morrow county, O., was yesterday fined $250 for removing and using a second-time canceled postage stamps.

The large new machine shop at Napoleon, O., which was nearly ready for the machinery, was blown down yesterday afternoon during a severe storm. Loss from eight to ten thousand dollars.

The grand lodge of the order of Odd Fellows of the State of Missouri convened in its annual session in St. Louis yesterday. The reports show the order to be in a flourishing condition. Twenty-one new lodges were organized during the year. The number of contributing members in the State is 19,032; amount in the Treasury, $6,202; investments $36,-700; assets, $39,902; paid for relief of members, $13,129; paid for relief of widows and families, $6,987; paid for education of orphans, $1,776; paid for burying the dead, $3,559; total relief fund, $26,377.

A Hartford dispatch says: The weather has been fine the inauguration ceremonies and the military display was quite imposing. The streets were thronged with thousands of people to witness the parade. Governor Claflin and staff, of Massachusetts; Governor Perham, and staff, of Maine, and Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, rode in the procession in carriages, escorted by a body of mounted Connecticut officers, commanded by General Hawley. The Legislature assembled at 2:30 o'clock, and Governor Jewell took the oath of office and read the inaugural message.

Jonathan Fogley, a farmer of Clark County, Ohio, aged sixty-eight years, was yesterday morning found murdered by the neck in a pig sty. His mind had been effected lately from a paralytic stroke.

Thos. Reed, while crossing the track of the Little Miami Railroad, in Cincinnati, with a wagon, was struck by a passing train and instantly killed. He was a resident of Covington, Ky.

The proposition to purchase for $820,000 part of the Boston and Providence Railroad depot property, by the city of Boston, to extend to Columbus avenue, is in a fair way to consummation.

The forests along the line of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad are burning. A large tract of woodland has already been burnt over. The fire originated from passing engines.

A premature explosion occurred in the Midland tunnel, in the Shawanagunk mountains, Monday evening, by which two men were killed and four injured.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111@111¼.

NEW YORK, May 16—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold has been strong at 111@111¼, the advance having been influenced by a further rise in the rates of foreign exchange. Loans were made at from 1 to 1 ⅞ cent. Clearings $30,000,000. Gold balances $2,436,000. Sterling prices for gold are predicated on account of luxury imports.

MONEY

Abundant at 4 per cent. Nominal bank notes are still at a discount, though it is said a movement is on foot looking to the establishment of a national redemption agency.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

Sterling closed firm at the highest prices reached for some time—109¾.

GOVERNMENTS

Government bonds are strong and higher to-day, in sympathy with gold and in anticipation of the purchase of $5,000,000 to-morrow by the Treasurer. It is semi-officially given out that the Treasury will limit its purchases to-morrow to one to be offered at par or under.

Coupon, 1881	117½	6-20s, 1867	113½
Coupon, 1868	117½	6-20s, 1868	113½
5-20s, 1864	113½	10-40s	110½
5-20s, 1865, old	113½	Currency 6s	120
5-20s, 1865, new	113½		

STATE SECURITIES

State securities strong and higher than at the entire list.

Missouris	90½	Virginia, old	56½
Tennessees, old	70½	Virginia, new	56½
Tennessees, new	70½	North Carolinas, new	29
Virginias, new	56½		

STOCKS

Stocks opened dull and heavy, but about noon the market began to improve and continued to advance until the close, when the tone was strong at about the highest prices of the day, but there is a decided reaction in the "bull" element expect to give stocks another "boost" to-morrow. Union Pacific, Western Union, Pacific Mail and Northwestern have been the features. Pacific Mail and American Express have been exceptionally weak.

Pacific Mail	45½	Quicksilver	14½
Quicksilver, pref	33½	N. J. Central	104½
Wells, Fargo Express	41½	Preferred	97
Adams Express	57	Michigan Central	97
United States Express	57	Terre Haute	9
Western Union	85½	Preferred	20
New York Central	96	Chicago and Alton	104½
New York Cent. Scrip	91½	Preferred	120
Erie	24½	Ohio and Mississippi	30½
Preferred	42½	Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86
Reading	97½	Fort Wayne	97½
Preferred	97½	Rock Island	97½
Hudson River	125	Illinois Central	125
Canton	56	Central Pacific Bonds	92
Preferred	80	Union	90
Cumberland Pref'd	30½		

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, May 16.—Receipts of cattle 315 cars against 220 for the week; market dull and sales unchanged; receipts of hogs 3,000 head against 2,000 for the week; market dull and prices unchanged; receipts of sheep 1,000 head against 1,000 for the week; market dull and prices unchanged; receipts of 13 cars going east, for Boston, Hogs—No sales.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., May 16.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 420 head; market quiet; butchers buying for their wants; prices ranging from 6½@7½ per lb; extra at 8@8½; one to be slaughtered at 9; no sales reported at eighteen cents; 1,000 lbs at 6½; 1,200 lbs at 7; 1,300 lbs at 7½; 1,400 lbs at 8; 1,500 lbs at 8½; 1,600 lbs at 9; 1,700 lbs at 9½; 1,800 lbs at 10; 1,900 lbs at 10½; 2,000 lbs at 11; 2,100 lbs at 11½; 2,200 lbs at 12; 2,300 lbs at 12½; 2,400 lbs at 13; 2,500 lbs at 13½; 2,600 lbs at 14; 2,700 lbs at 14½; 2,800 lbs at 15; 2,900 lbs at 15½; 3,000 lbs at 16; 3,100 lbs at 16½; 3,200 lbs at 17; 3,300 lbs at 17½; 3,400 lbs at 18; 3,500 lbs at 18½; 3,600 lbs at 19; 3,700 lbs at 19½; 3,800 lbs at 20; 3,900 lbs at 20½; 4,000 lbs at 21; 4,100 lbs at 21½; 4,200 lbs at 22; 4,300 lbs at 22½; 4,400 lbs at 23; 4,500 lbs at 23½; 4,600 lbs at 24; 4,700 lbs at 24½; 4,800 lbs at 25; 4,900 lbs at 25½; 5,000 lbs at 26; 5,100 lbs at 26½; 5,200 lbs at 27; 5,300 lbs at 27½; 5,400 lbs at 28; 5,500 lbs at 28½; 5,600 lbs at 29; 5,700 lbs at 29½; 5,800 lbs at 30; 5,900 lbs at 30½; 6,000 lbs at 31; 6,100 lbs at 31½; 6,200 lbs at 32; 6,300 lbs at 32½; 6,400 lbs at 33; 6,500 lbs at 33½; 6,600 lbs at 34; 6,700 lbs at 34½; 6,800 lbs at 35; 6,900 lbs at 35½; 7,000 lbs at 36; 7,100 lbs at 36½; 7,200 lbs at 37; 7,300 lbs at 37½; 7,400 lbs at 38; 7,500 lbs at 38½; 7,600 lbs at 39; 7,700 lbs at 39½; 7,800 lbs at 40; 7,900 lbs at 40½; 8,000 lbs at 41; 8,100 lbs at 41½; 8,200 lbs at 42; 8,300 lbs at 42½; 8,400 lbs at 43; 8,500 lbs at 43½; 8,600 lbs at 44; 8,700 lbs at 44½; 8,800 lbs at 45; 8,900 lbs at 45½; 9,000 lbs at 46; 9,100 lbs at 46½; 9,200 lbs at 47; 9,300 lbs at 47½; 9,400 lbs at 48; 9,500 lbs at 48½; 9,600 lbs at 49; 9,700 lbs at 49½; 9,800 lbs at 50; 9,900 lbs at 50½; 10,000 lbs at 51; 10,100 lbs at 51½; 10,200 lbs at 52; 10,300 lbs at 52½; 10,400 lbs at 53; 10,500 lbs at 53½; 10,600 lbs at 54; 10,700 lbs at 54½; 10,800 lbs at 55; 10,900 lbs at 55½; 11,000 lbs at 56; 11,100 lbs at 56½; 11,200 lbs at 57; 11,300 lbs at 57½; 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22,200 lbs at 112; 22,300 lbs at 112½; 22,400 lbs at 113; 22,500 lbs at 113½; 22,600 lbs at 114; 22,700 lbs at 114½; 22,800 lbs at 115; 22,900 lbs at 115½; 23,000 lbs at 116; 23,100 lbs at 116½; 23,200 lbs at 117; 23,300 lbs at 117½; 23,400 lbs at 118; 23,500 lbs at 118½; 23,600 lbs at 119; 23,700 lbs at 119½; 23,800 lbs at 120; 23,900 lbs at 120½; 24,000 lbs at 121; 24,100 lbs at 121½; 24,200 lbs at 122; 24,300 lbs at 122½; 24,400 lbs at 123; 24,500 lbs at 123½; 24,600 lbs at 124; 24,700 lbs at 124½; 24,800 lbs at 125; 24,900 lbs at 125½; 25,000 lbs at 126; 25,100 lbs at 126½; 25,200 lbs at 127; 25,300 lbs at 127½; 25,400 lbs at 128; 25,500 lbs at 128½; 25,600 lbs at 129; 25,700 lbs at 129½; 25,800 lbs at 130; 25,900 lbs at 130½; 26,000 lbs at 131; 26,100 lbs at 131½; 26,200 lbs at 132; 26,300 lbs at 132½; 26,400 lbs at 133; 26,500 lbs at 133½; 26,600 lbs at 134; 26,700 lbs at 134½; 26,800 lbs at 135; 26,900 lbs at 135½; 27,000 lbs at 136; 27,100 lbs at 136½; 27,200 lbs at 137; 27,300 lbs at 137½; 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32,600 lbs at 164; 32,700 lbs at 164½; 32,800 lbs at 165; 32,900 lbs at 165½; 33,000 lbs at 166; 33,100 lbs at 166½; 33,200 lbs at 167; 33,300 lbs at 167½; 33,400 lbs at 168; 33,500 lbs at 168½; 33,600 lbs at 169; 33,700 lbs at 169½; 33,800 lbs at 170; 33,900 lbs at 170½; 34,000 lbs at 171; 34,100 lbs at 171½; 34,200 lbs at 172; 34,300 lbs at 172½; 34,400 lbs at 173; 34,500 lbs at 173½; 34,600 lbs at 174; 34,700 lbs at 174½; 34,800 lbs at 175; 34,900 lbs at 175½; 35,000 lbs at 176; 35,100 lbs at 176½; 35,200 lbs at 177; 35,300 lbs at 177½; 35,400 lbs at 178; 35,500 lbs at 178½; 35,600 lbs at 179; 35,700 lbs at 179½; 35,800 lbs at 180; 35,900 lbs at 180½; 36,000 lbs at 181; 36,100 lbs at 181½; 36,200 lbs at 182; 36,300 lbs at 182½; 36,400 lbs at 183; 36,500 lbs at 183½; 36,600 lbs at 184; 36,700 lbs at 184½; 36,800 lbs at 185; 36,900 lbs at 185½; 37,000 lbs at 186; 37,100 lbs at 186½; 37,200 lbs at 187; 37,300 lbs at 187½; 37,400 lbs at 188; 37,500 lbs at 188½; 37,600 lbs at 189; 37,700 lbs at 189½; 37,800 lbs at 190; 37,900 lbs at 190½; 38,000 lbs at 191; 38,100 lbs at 191½; 38,200 lbs at 192; 38,300 lbs at 192½; 38,400 lbs at 193; 38,500 lbs at 193½; 38,600 lbs at 194; 38,700 lbs at 194½; 38,800 lbs at 195; 38,900 lbs at 195½; 39,000 lbs at 196; 39,100 lbs at 196½; 39,200 lbs at 197; 39,300 lbs at 197½; 39,400 lbs at 198; 39,500 lbs at 198½; 39,600 lbs at 199; 39,700 lbs at 199½; 39,800 lbs at 200; 39,900 lbs at 200½; 40,000 lbs at 201; 40,100 lbs at 201½; 40,200 lbs at 202; 40,300 lbs at 202½; 40,400 lbs at 203; 40,500 lbs at 203½; 40,600 lbs at 204; 40,700 lbs at 204½; 40,800 lbs at 205; 40,900 lbs at 205½; 41,000 lbs at 206; 41,100 lbs at 206½; 41,200 lbs at 207; 41,300 lbs at 207½; 41,400 lbs at 208; 41,500 lbs at 208½; 41,600 lbs at 209; 41,700 lbs at 209½; 41,800 lbs at 210; 41,900 lbs at 210½; 42,000 lbs at 211; 42,100 lbs at 211½; 42,200 lbs at 212; 42,300 lbs at 212½; 42,400 lbs at 213; 42,500 lbs at 213½; 42,600 lbs at 214; 42,700 lbs at 214½; 42,800 lbs at 215; 42,900 lbs at 215½; 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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1871.

It is generally believed that an arrangement has been effected by which the control of the Erie road is to be at once transferred from Fisk to VANDERBILT, and incorporated with lines already under his control.

Our city was yesterday visited by the famous Arapahoe warrior, LITTLE RAVEN, in company with the chiefs of the Cheyenne and Wachita tribes. During their stay they visited a number of our mills and workshops, and had a "big talk" with Hon. F. E. BANNOT, Chairman of Indian Peace Commission. These warriors are en route to Washington.

THE Pope may now abandon his ambition for temporal sovereignty. A dispatch from Vienna announces that the Emperor of Austria has positively refused to accede to the recent petition of twenty-eight Austrian and Hungarian bishops for his intervention to reinstate His Holiness over his old domains as a temporal prince. This wise determination to let the Italians manage their own domestic concerns settles the question, and renders its further agitation useless, for if Austria will not interfere, what great Power will?

THE subject of the unauthorized publication of the High Commission Treaty is still exercising Senatorial minds. We suspect their inquiries will prove as fruitless as the endeavors of King GEORGE to understand how the apple got into the dumpling. And at all events there is nothing in the treaty, either as affecting personal or national rights, to make secrecy a matter of necessity. There are a number of other mysteries, relating much more closely to the character of the Senate and the welfare of the country, which might be inquired into with greater public profit.

THE points in dispute between the operators and miners in the Schuylkill and Lehigh coal districts have been adjusted, and a general resumption of work has taken place. A reduction of tolls, the delay in which has been the cause of considerable uneasiness, has been announced, although the rates of the new tariff have not yet been promulgated. Should the resumption be interrupted, they are again to be advanced. From present appearances, however, the lock-out is over, and we may begin to look for decline in prices and a general activity in the trade.

GREYCOCK complaints are made of the impure character of the water supplied to the city from the upper basin. A number of citizens of unimpeachable veracity have informed us that the effluvia arising from it, even directly after being drawn from the hydrant, is absolutely sickening. A variety of rumors, some of them sufficiently startling, are in circulation respecting the producing cause, but thus far the authorities do not appear to have made known the facts. It seems certain, however, that the water is impregnated with decomposed animal matter of some kind. If the heats of midsummer were upon us we should have stood in imminent peril of pestilence. As it is, several hundreds of persons are within the past few days said to have been made seriously ill. Remedial measures have, we learn, already been employed, but precautionary ones should also be taken.

"ADVICES from China indicate pretty plainly that in repudiating his treaty obligations with the Western powers, the Emperor acted from deliberate forethought and intention. From Canton and Hong Kong we learn that the existing defences are being greatly strengthened, new fortifications constructed at exposed points, and other preparations on an extended scale made, indicative of an anticipated foreign war. This gratuitous bristling up and showing her teeth is the worst phase of the whole matter, because it goes to suggest the complicity of the Imperial government in the whole dark series of insults, injuries and wrongs which culminated in the massacre of missionaries and the promulgation of the late reactionary decrees. At present it looks as if China had been playing the game of euchre on an extended scale. What if the quaint verses of BRET HARTE should turn out to be profoundest philosophy, and the "bland and childlike" AH SIN should be the prophetic revelation of a type of character? Well. What did BILL NYE do?

WE trust, as we believe, that the proceedings of the Republican State Convention, which assembles at Harrisburg *to-day*, will be marked by the highest prudence, wisdom and moderation. The importance of the ensuing campaign can hardly be overestimated. The moral influence upon the country of a Republican victory, and especially of a decided one, will be very great. This fact is thoroughly understood by the Democracy, which, according to the New York *World*, proposes at the Convention to be held on the 24th instant, to drop "worn-out issues and recognize the actual situation." That party will make strenuous exertions to carry the State, and will nominate its very best men, in the interest of present success and vantage ground for the great struggle of next year. We must not be less wise than our opponents. The political strength of the respective parties is in this State so evenly balanced that a single false step may impair all. We do not, however, anticipate that any personal rivalries or local jealousies will obstruct the work of the Convention. Worthy ambitions are always honorable—most of all when sacrificed for the public good. There must be some disappointed candidates—there should be no disaffected men. All may be equally deserving, but not all can be chosen. Those who fail of nomination will help those who receive it to win. Let these be the strongest and most available.

WE alluded on Monday to the report of a movement said to be on foot for a new and vital departure of the Democracy of Ohio. We have now the development of the plan, which certainly, as promised, comes "from an unexpected quarter." Substantially, the platform of the proposed movement is to consist of the acceptance of the Constitutional amendments as fixed and irreversible, recognition of the principle of universal suffrage, and demand for universal amnesty as its complement. These are its main planks, so far as relates to a departure from ancient landmarks, while as a bait to catch Republican Revenue reformers, the platform is to declare in favor of free trade, as far as is now practicable, for the inferior abolition of the revenue system, and the adoption of a system of direct taxation as soon as the condition of the country will admit of it, together with reform in the civil service. The doctrine of manifest destiny is announced, and the usual denunciations of the Administration are of course to be thrown in. This is the programme as proposed by VALLANDIGHAM, who has reached the conclusion that unless Democracy heartily recognizes the fact that the war has inaugurated a different era, and sets itself in the current of modern ideas, it may as well yield up the ghost at once. Considering the fossiliferous antecedents of the champion of this departure, and taking into account the fact that on this platform it is proposed to nominate GROESBECK—the author of the famous phrase, "war legislates"—for Governor, the movement has remarkable significance.

SOME time ago it was hinted rather than charged against Governor ALCORN, of Mississippi, that his policy toward the Ku-Klux of that State was of too pacific a character. This impression does not appear to have been based on good grounds. A few days ago he communicated to the Legislature a special message relating to these outrages, from which we make the following extract:

> "Having found the powers conceded at the last session, insufficient to bring the parties engaged in the crimes of these assassins, to punishment, I trust you will not fail to pass, before adjournment, such laws as shall enable me to draw the Ku-Klux assassin from his hiding place, and when so drawn, to hand him over to certain justice. To meet one of the causes of the failure of justice, I recommend that the preliminary examination of parties accused of homicide or Ku-Kluxism shall be held before either a Chancellor or a Circuit Judge, and, further, that until that examination shall have completed, the accused shall be held in the county jail, to the exclusion of any application for his enlargement on bail. This will remove cases of so grave a character from the good nature or the timidity of an ordinary Magistrate, to a Magistrate whose learning will prove a foil to that of counsel, and whose dignity of position will overawe the agencies of intimidation."

This is indicative of the right spirit, and suggests, too, how potent have been the "agencies of intimidation" to which he refers. Governor ALCORN also administers a severe and merited rebuke to the ridiculous "mock-heroism" of the chivalry in "posting" each other whenever they happen to differ and tells these hot-bloods that if the manliness of public sentiment has not learned to laugh to scorn this routine of "cheap gallantry," the law must be invoked "for the rescue of decency and order." This is as it should be. The material prosperity of a State is in direct relation to its public peace. This message, together with the Ku-klux proclamation of the Governor of North Carolina, and the condemnatory resolutions of the late South Carolina Convention in the same direction, indicates the growth of a better sentiment than has hitherto prevailed. Now let honesty and economy take the place of greed and extravagance, and we shall begin to have peace.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

Much controversy with the Pittsburgh *Post* on the subject of "Religion and Politics" would be very unprofitable employment, making heavy demands upon patience and charity, and quite unedifying,, we fear, to our readers. The long article which, a few days ago, it devoted to the COMMERCIAL seemed clearly to require neither reply nor notice of any kind from us. What conceivable advantage to anybody could come from debate with a writer who can think of no more worthy motive for finding fault with the acts of one's own party than "the purpose of gaining a reputation for independence?" Why engage in discussion with a writer who does not hesitate, by a garbled quotation, to misrepresent the views of his opponent, and for the sake of a brilliant triumph to set up a man of straw whom any child could knock down? Why take any notice of the criticisms of a disputant who either ignorant himself of notorious facts, or else confiding in the ignorance of his auditors, flings at his opponent charges of "dense ignorance" and "disregard of the truth?" Such forcible feeble invectives, this peculiarly Democratic style of argument and eloquence used to be very effective, and are, we believe, still greatly admired and applauded in certain latitudes. But even where they are admired, they are regarded as unanswerable.

However, on second thought, we have concluded to say somewhat in the way of reply to the *Post's* elaborate article. To do so will be neighborly, and besides, the subject which it seeks to agitate is one of considerable practical importance. We are not afraid that any fair-minded reader of the COMMERCIAL will charge it with "religious bigotry" or "intolerance" on account of anything that has ever appeared in its editorial columns. In fact, to warn and guard against the dangers of those terrible spirits is an object, though not a prominent one, of our labors. It was in behalf of this important function of the newspaper that, in the article to which the *Post* so vehemently objects, we directed attention to "the different impressions produced in Europe and in this country by the declaration of the Pope's personal infallibility." The difference is indeed most remarkable, and, from certain points of view, alarming. Every intelligent politician in Europe knows that the decree of the dogma was merely a part, the fundamental part of a grand scheme for the inauguration of a fresh career of prosperous domination for the Papacy. The sway of His Holiness over Catholic governments as well as Catholic hearts, was to be restored upon the mediæval footing. When the syllabus which had caused so much disgust in Catholic countries was followed up by the decree which gave the syllabus its full meaning and effect, the alarm was general and profound, as was shown in our article of Saturday. We told at some length what opposition the scheme had encountered in Italy, France and Germany. Since that article was written we have met with the following passage in that admirable paper, the *Nation*. It occurs in a letter from Berlin, of April 14, doubtless written by Dr. FRIEDRICH KAPP, so well and favorably known in this country:

> "The awkwardness with which the clericals have made their attack on the Reichstag in its last session, is understood were it not for the reason that *they did not act of their own motives, but by order from Rome.* The Catholic Church has become fanatical since the self-decreeing infallibility, it has chosen the war path to revenge what it has irretrievably lost. It is now a question of life or death, strife, and misery; it will fight a desperate struggle all over the world before it will acknowledge that it cannot rule the modern civilization. *I apprehend that it will be more successful on your side of the water than on ours.* We Germans are by centuries of experience, but his tactics and craft are as yet not fully understood by the people of the United States, whereas the Irish, both in the rank and file, which are pushed back and forward, like the pawns on a chess-board, at the will of the players in Rome."

In illustration of the "tactics and craft" referred to, we mentioned the unanimous and servile acquiescence with which a measure so ill received in Europe, had been accepted by the Romanists of the United States. "Among *them*," we said, (not among the Democrats, as the *Post* dishonestly represents us as saying,) "no voice is lifted in protest or remonstrance." Considering that, in the year 1due the people so patient of spiritual and civil despotism, confidently and with some reason expect to form one-third of the population of the country, it does seem to us that their patience or their ignorance is a fit subject for serious reflection, especially in view of the alliance which the Democratic party persistently seeks to maintain with them. The history of New York for the last twenty or thirty years furnishes a sufficient answer to those who assert that there is no reason for anxiety. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the Romish church is already the established church of the State. By the late legislature five hundred thousand dollars, taken from the State Treasury, were placed in the hands of the Roman Catholics, for use at their option, while the fact is notorious that for many years the Democratic party, in the persons of its leaders, has been constantly in the pay of the Catholic church. Yet the *Post* has the effrontery to say that "the American Democracy seek to keep religion out of politics, set up a barrier between Church and State," with other rubbish of the sort. The truth is that what the party has done for the degradation of New York, the party is ambitious to do in every other part of the country. In all ways, legitimate and illegitimate, it appeals for support to the same uninstructed priestled, un-American in feeling, whose ascendancy has made New York a by-word. In the fear of offending, in the wish to conciliate their adherents, the leaders and organs of the party, as we remarked the other day, refused to have anything to do with the meetings called to express sympathy with the grand popular movement in Italy. The *Post* evidently feels that the charge is very damaging, and that the memory of the fact must long do the party discredit with all intelligent, right-hearted Americans. Hence its indignation at the revival of the subject; and hence its passionate attempt to blacken the characters of the Italian enemies of the temporal power. In this part of its diatribe it becomes shockingly impolite, tossing the COMMERCIAL violently betwixt the horn of ignorance and the horn of falsehood. Well, though we fancy that the *Post's* knowledge of Europe in general and of Italy in particular *is* rather limited, we find difficulty in believing that in treating the subject it has used its acquisitions. Even from the newspapers it must have learned enough about priestly rule in Rome to know why it was so odious to the Romans and why it must have seemed simply intolerable and actually atrocious to every man brought up in a free country. Then, surely, the *Post* knows that the great majority of the Italian people who rejoiced in the overthrow of the temporal power, are not either atheists or socialists. Surely even the *Post* must know that the Italian Parliament, which has lately framed and adopted measures for the support and independence of His Holiness, is almost, if not wholly composed of good Catholics, who wish well to the Church. But if the Italians and the Romans especially *are* the wicked monsters the *Post* piously assumes them to be, is it possible that the church can be quite free from responsibility for their characters? When the *Post* solemnly remarks that "the COMMERCIAL does not understand there is a wide difference between the people of America and the people of Europe," it is difficult not to laugh. One may suppose that the people of America seem to the *Post* so good and worthy on account of the simplicity with which they let themselves be bewhistled. But enough of this. The *Post's* effort in maligning the European liberals is a feeble piece of malignity, which will neither harm nor impose upon any one.

Before we close our remarks we must say positively that we own to no theological hatred or prejudice, and that we have not a word to say against the Catholics as such. As we have said before, they are quite welcome to go to heaven in their own way. But if the experience of Europe is of any value, or teaches any lesson, the people of the United States have good reason to be jealous of the political manœuvers and encroachments of Papistry or Ultramontanism. In saying this we say nothing to which well informed Catholics on both sides of the Atlantic will not assent.

MR. DAVID A. WELLS, the statistician of the Revenue reformers, has been traveling around the country harranguing the people in favor of Free Trade. One of his favorite subjects of complaint is the condition of the trade of the United States with South America, more especially the Argentine Republic, claiming that while we are compelled to purchase hides of that State, its traders refuse to accept from us anything in return other than bills of exchange on London, by reason of the tariff. "R. D. M.," of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a statistician of acknowledged ability, has therefore looked up some of the figures concerning our trade with Buenos Ayres. Mr. WELLS praises the tariff of 1857. Here is a tabular statement of the increase of our commerce with that country since the date mentioned:

In 1858, imports from Argentine Republic	$2,785,278
In 1858, exports of our products	252,500
Aggregate volume of commerce	$3,037,778
In 1870, imports from Argentine Republic	6,414,600
In 1870, exports of our products	2,281,100
Aggregate volume of commerce	$8,695,760

This is an increase of one hundred and forty per cent. in imports, and in exports of over three hundred per cent. In the meantime our population has increased about thirty-two per cent. In answer to the clamor of Mr. WELLS for a "revenue tariff," the following figures are given, which upon their face look considerably like a very successful "revenue tariff:"

Increase of revenue:	
In 1860	$ 52,000,000
In 1864	200,000,000
In 1869-70	194,000,000
In 1870-71	210,000,000

Not a single dollar of this was levied on American productions. Its effect on commerce during the same period is shown in the following table of exports and imports:

In 1859	$730,000,000
In 1864 (midst war)	650,000,000
In 1869-70	750,000,000
In 1870-71 (at least)	900,000,000

Other statistics are given showing the effect of the actual tariff as a whole, on the revenue, industry, commerce and wealth of the country. They may be summed up in the statement that the customs' revenue has been quadrupled from $83,000,000 to $210,000,000; foreign commerce, in spite of all the outcry about American shipping, increased 20 per cent.; American manufactures increased 80 per cent.; the wealth of the country increased $5,000,000,000!

"Facts are stubborn things." Figures of rhetoric are less convincing than those of arithmetic. Upon the whole, it is better to bear the ills we have (when they are of this sort), than to fly to others we know not of, except as they are revealed to us by Mr. DAVID A. WELLS.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One valuable result of the application of steam power to propelling ships is the diminution of mortality among the immigrants from Europe to this country. During the past year 194,088 passengers came over by steamers, and but 18,824 by sailing vessels; yet the mortality among the former class was but 145, or less than one in a thousand, while among the latter it was 116, or nearly six in a thousand. A long voyage is a severe test of the health and strength, especially of people cooped up in the narrow quarters of a ship; and shortening it not only prevents much discomfort, but protects life.

The statue of Abraham Lincoln, intended for Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is now on its way to this country. The statue is of bronze, was sculptured by ROGERS, and is valued at the sum of $30,000. It is to be placed on a granite pedestal, designed by STRUTTERS. The entire structure will be thirty-three feet in height, conspicuously placed and visible both on entering and leaving the park.

Vermont is a tolerable ancient State, and it is quite wonderful to think that there should still be such a wealth of wild animals within its borders. Nevertheless, a hunter, Parker by name, of Londonderry, during the last season, has brought in the dead 22 foxes, 9 minks, 18 muskrats, 5 coons and 4 skunks—whereupon he claims to be champion trapper of those regions, and deserves to be held in fragrant memory even if he had killed only a half-dozen of his last mentioned. The old forest races die hard. In some parts of Maine there are not only bears and stags, but even catamounts of great ferocity.

A new chapter has been recently added to the litigations of Mrs. Gaines for property in the city of New Orleans. This has at length been placed in possession of some real estate on which the city had erected a draining machine. It seems to have been expected that the city would now be obliged either to purchase this property of Mrs. Gaines or to pay for the use of the ground on which the machine is essential to keep the houses in that vicinity free from the water ever rising through the ground. Alas for the fallacy of a litigant's hopes! The city has withdrawn the machine, and has left the ground as it was before it built a new one upon the property adjoining, while a cruel local journalist portrays Mrs. Gaines as forlornly seated upon her motionless water-wheel and gazing wistfully at the rising inundation.

A few days ago a keeper in Auburn Prison, who was there during Rulloff's term of service for abducting his child, called at the jail in Binghampton to see the murderer. Rulloff remembered him, and would not consent to admit him for an interview. The keeper, however, thought there would be no harm in gazing through the wicket; but Rulloff did, and to screen himself from view he covered his head with a blanket, and sat like a veiled statue until the visitor took leave of the jailor.

A Baltimore surgeon scouts the idea that men can be chloroformed while awake, insisting that no man wide-awake and *sober* can possibly be chloroformed, without his acquiescence, unless forcibly held; and that, even if a *sober* man were asleep, the irritation of the air-passages caused by the chloroform would almost certainly rouse him.

A New Orleans paper complains of the crawfish as the chief agent and conspirator in producing the crevasses in the levees. He starts, it says, with a whole army of sappers and miners, and digs a hole, into which quickly the water flows, and presently an immense volume of water is drawn through it with a velocity which quickly extends the break and defies all human power to arrest it.

Attached to the freight train of the Louisville and Nashville, which arrived at Nashville on the 12th, were twenty-two box cars and three flat cars loaded with bulk freight and machinery, destined for towns and cities in Georgia and Alabama. After a moment's delay at the depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the immense train sped out on its winding way to the land of flowers.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, writing from Montevideo, states that Joshua F. Bailey, formerly Collector of the Thirty-second district of New York, seems to be in flourishing and promising circumstances. He is intimate with United States Minister Stevens, at Montevideo, and resides with him. Bailey has recently been joined by his family, and besides making no secret of his influence with the Minister, gives out that he holds a commission from the United States with a salary of two thousand dollars a year. It is also stated that he is a correspondent of one of the New York journals.

In 1864 a bill was got through the Legislature of Massachusetts that enabled parties who were divorced on the ground of their own adultery to marry again, under permission from the Supreme Court. Its passage was severely contested. The vote on it in the House of Representatives was so close that, on calls for yeas and nays, the bill was alternately advanced and defeated at almost every stage. There were fourteen ministers in the House, nearly all of whom spoke on the bill, and protested against its passage. The notable exception was a member of the Beecher family—Charles Beecher, of Georgetown—who, to the surprise of his clerical colleagues, took the other view—said the Bible only recognized one unpardonable sin, and that was not the sin of adultery, and made a most interesting and impressive argument. Mr. Beecher undoubtably carried the bill by his speech. The law has worked well. There have been no attempts to repeal it.

The travel to Europe is opening briskly this spring, but not on such a scale as some have represented. It has been stated that every berth on some of the vessels of the Cunard line had been engaged for two and three months ahead. This is not the case. The average number of passengers per week who sail by the Cunard line for Europe is five hundred, about four hundred of these being from New York, and the remainder from Boston.

The colored population of the United States, according to the last census, is nearly 5,000,000, being a gain of over nine per cent. since 1860. When we consider the "wear and tear" caused by the civil war, it must be confessed that our colored brethren have done exceedingly well.

A VERY interesting volume of statistics was issued from Paris during the terrors of the Prussian siege-giving an account of the condition and progress of the population of France from the year 1861 to 1869. From this we learn that the increase in a free population was very slight, although more rapid than during preceding years; while the emigration amounted to only 6,688 a year, of which one-fifth went to Algeria. Marriages also increased, as did their average duration. In the commercial city of Marseilles, on account of the small size of French families, is the lateness of marriage, men taking wives at the average age of thirty years and three months, and women wedding at twenty-six. The same statistics show an increase in the intelligence of the marrying classes, those who could read and write gaining five per cent. in number during ten years past. In the matter of births there is continual decline. Among other curious facts found in these statistics is a constant increase in the number of suicides, drowning and hanging being the favorite methods; which the circumstance that the rate of increase or decrease in the number of medical men produces, so far as can be ascertained, no perceptible effect on the duration of human life.

RUSSIA is evincing great energy in completing works of defense and improving her commerce. She is cast-iron guns of very heavy calibre have just arrived at Odessa, *en route* for the new fortifications at Kertch. The Russian Trade and Navigation Company have just come forward with a proposal to establish a line of steamers upon the Kouban (the river draining the northern slope of the Caucasus and falling into the straits of Kertch) at their own expense, on condition of a guarantee of monopoly and the assistance of the local authorities. Similar lines are about to be established on the opposite shore of the gation of the Obi and Irtish, in Western Siberia. The fourth of the steamers destined to open a regular communication with India and China had left Odessa. The fortifying of Cronstadt had been resumed with the abatement of the severe frosts; the seaward battleries are now protected by ten-inch shields of plate-iron, and mounted with guns of very heavy calibre. A large dock on the Gulf of Finland is also constructing at Baku, with an immense breakwater of hewn stone, and a wooden stage nine hundred and eight feet in length.

"DELIRIUM" and the Central Committee are on the best of terms.

So they ought to be, being equally crazy. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

PERSONAL.

A Poughkeepsie paper states that on Monday of last week, a Rondout livery keeper was ordered to furnish a carriage to convey a clergyman at Port Ewen and the family of S. W. Cornell of Eddyville to the residence of a Mr. Dynehart, near Rhinebeck. When the clergyman arrived, he was informed that he was requested to marry Mr. Henry Astor—son of Wm. B. Astor—to Miss Savina Dynehart, daughter of the gentleman mentioned. The ceremony was soon consumed, and the bride and groom were driven to the elegant residence of the latter, near Barrytown, adjoining that of his father. The family of Mr. Astor endeavored to prevent the ceremony, his brother William arriving just to late to enter his protest. Miss Dynehart is a lady of fine personal appearance; her father works a small farm on shares, and is honest and industrious, but poor. As Mr. Henry Astor possesses an independent fortune of his own, he has had only his own inclinations to consult in choosing a wife.

Punch thus pays a tribute to Queen Victoria on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Louise:

> Happy the man who when he takes a bride,
> Espouses her alone, and none beside:
> And doth not find, as many bridals do,
> That he has married her relations too.
>
> Let him that needs must wed select a wife
> Whose parents, both, departed have this life.
> Her sole regard that he may comprehend,
> And prove the else friendless orphan's only friend.
>
> What mortal ever yet the husband saw
> Blest in the mother he acquired by law?
> Exceptions to all rules in time are borne—
> Long live thy mother-in-law, Lord of Lorne!

The Liverpool steamer leaving New York on the 24th inst., will carry not only the English members of the High Commission, and Baron Gerolt the Prussian Minister recently recalled) and family, but also several Senators and members who have made preparations for an European tour. General Schenck has also engaged passage, but both he and the Senators will be delayed in case the Senate shall not have adjourned by that time.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

The Frightful Ravages of the Disease in Buenos Ayres.

The causes of the yellow fever, which is now raging with such terrible fatality in Buenos Ayres, are discussed in the *Standard* of that city. That journal concludes that its rapid spread is largely due to the filthy condition of the place, and it says:

> "There is no drainage in the city, and its foundations are completely honeycombed with vaults, etc. The houses are square blocks with courts or spaces within. There are no back doors in their dwellings, and everything has to go in and come out at the front door. There is a box in every house into which all the sweepings of the rooms, all that is left in the kitchen, such as bones, pieces of meat, etc., are thrown. And meat is so cheap there that the bones are not scraped quite so closely as they are here, and the consequence is, too much fresh finds its way into these boxes, is decomposed soon in that climate, and when the police carts come after these boxes in the morning there is necessarily a bad smell all over the city. These boxes, or their contents, are dumped not far away, and the consequence is that a death-dealing miasma is constantly arising from these heaps. The city is like a city of the dead: the streets silent and deserted, and more than half the population have fled. Business is at a stand-still. It is rumored that a decree will be passed to close every establishment in the city, and send all the people outside. The greatest mortality continues among the poorer classes of Italians and natives. Everything can succeed but energy and desolation which meet the view on all sides."

FATHER WALL AND OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In a lecture delivered a few evenings since at the opening of the Catholic Library, Father Wall took occasion to compare Protestant and Catholic education, and to draw conclusions from said comparisons in favor of the latter.

Does Father Wall expect the public to accept his statements as true, or to exercise private judgment as to their correctness?

When he stated that the Greeks and Romans were well educated in the arts and sciences, does he not know that not one in ten thousand knew their alphabet? Or if he has information to the contrary will he be kind enough to give it to the public?

When he attributes the revolution and bloodshed in France to the kind of education that the people have received, does he not know that that education has been given by the Catholic church, and is such an education as he wishes to force upon the American people? Does he not know that the only countries in the world where anarchy and revolution are common are those countries where the people are educated by the Catholic church: for example, France, Mexico and the States of South America? And does he not know that in Rome itself, where the heads of his Church have held high carnival for nearly two centuries, that there the education of the people has been of the highest Catholic type, that the chief executive of the State had to be kept in the city of Rome alone through the force of foreign bayonets? When he says (or rather intimates) that their Church schools are superior to State schools in teaching morality, why does he not give examples to prove the correctness of his statements? Why does he not tell us that the morality of the French is of a higher type than that of the Germans, or that the morality of Spain are more moral than the English, or upon our own continent why did he not compare the morality of our own Protestant people with that of the citizens of Mexico and South America? A few illustrations of this kind would have considerably assured us that he informed people. If, as Father Wall says, the first object of the Catholic Church is to teach morality, does it not strike him that its teaching has been a great failure, when the morality which Catholics place upon the moral education of their children, one would suppose that their children would be much more moral and refined than the children of their Protestant neighbors; but has the reader of public affairs observed this to be true, or will not a careful observation of the two classes prove the reverse to be true? COMMON SCHOOLS.

ALLUDING to the proposed scheme to build a continuous line of railway from New York city to Halifax, the Philadelphia *Press* says the road will be completed next fall, and will shorten the journey to Europe two days. By the necessities of navigation the ocean steamships departing from New York first coast up to Halifax before crossing. The same rule holds with steamships on the Pacific coast, and it makes the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad nearer to China in point of time than San Francisco. The construction of the railroad proposed will have the *effect* of bringing Europe almost whence the steamships now having their headquarters in New York will henceforth take their departure.

"THE Emperor of Germany is a practical printer. All his family are obliged to have some trade. William chose to be a type, and worked at the case three years."

And both the old Emperor and his son evidently remember their trade. This accounts for the fact that they took such a clear view of the *points* of France, improved the case so thoroughly, *set up* their plans so well, laid down such distinct *rules*, made so many brilliant *dashes*, chased the French armies and knocked them into *pi*, locked up Bazaine in Metz, had so many *fat takes* of men and material, *ad-ded* Alsace and Lorraine, captured such immense numbers of *shooting sticks, distributed* such vast quantities of *leaded matter*, moved in *solid columns* on the *capital*, compelled France to yield up its *ems, corrected* Thiers, *revised* the treaty, demanded *clean proof* of everything, and insisted on attention to all the *forms*.

The Household Tonic.

The efficacy of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number, have candidly admitted that the pharmacopœia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as Hostetter's Bitters. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York, "The bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have". But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of Hostetter's Bitters. It is the household tonic of the American people, and its all human probability will be for centuries to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses, is proved by its vast and ever increasing sales.

GAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as BOYD, MURRAY & FAWCETT, Manufacturers and Dealers in Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. FAWCETT having sold his entire interest to SAMUEL BOYD and WILLIAM P. MURRAY.

SAMUEL BOYD,
W. P. MURRAY.
J. C. FAWCETT.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1871.

CARD.

In retiring from the firm of BOYD, MURRAY & FAWCETT, I most cordially recommend my successors to the public, and solicit for them the continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.

J. C. FAWCETT.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned will continue the business as Manufacturers and Dealers in LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, &c., at No. 58 FIFTH AVENUE, under the firm name and style of BOYD & MURRAY.

BOYD & MURRAY.

May 10, 1871. MWF

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS FOR the Grading, Ballasting, Masonry and Bridging on ten and one-half miles of the Salisbury and Baltimore Railroad, will be received at the Company's office, at Salisbury, up to 2 P. M. of the 22d day of MAY, 1871. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office. Proposals to be addressed to me at Rik Lick P. O., Somerset county, Pa.

F. T. WILSON,
Engineer and Superintendent.

May 7, 1871.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

Proposals for the Iron Work of a Second Order Light House to be erected on Bolivar Point, Texas, entrance to Galveston Bay.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, May 1, 1871.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock of FRIDAY, the 19th day of May, 1871, from iron manufacturers only, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary to construct a Second Order Iron Light House for Bolivar Point, Texas, in accordance with the accompanying Specifications and Drawings.

The same to be delivered, at the expense of the contractor, on board of a sea going vessel or vessels, at any Atlantic or Gulf port nearest to the manufacturer's workshops, that may be selected by the Board.

The Brick Work, the Glass for the Lantern, the Lens, the Lamps and Burners, the Hanging Stairs, will be provided by the Light House Board, and their cost is not to be included in the amount bid for.

The bid should state the sum for which the entire work, as per Specifications and Drawings, will be completed, fully erected at the work shops, and then taken down after acceptance, and delivered on board of vessels at the port where the work on which it shall be completed and delivered, under forfeit, as specified in the Specifications.

The work is to be carried on under the personal supervision of an Agent of the Board, and all the iron must be delivered in the highest Catholic type, that the chief executive of the State had to be kept in the city of Rome alone through the force of foreign bayonets? When he says (or rather intimates) that their Church schools are superior to State schools in teaching morality, why does he not give examples to prove the correctness of his statements? Why does he not tell us that the morality of the French is of a higher type than that of the Germans, or that the morality of Spain are more moral than the English, or upon our own continent why did he not compare the morality of our own Protestant people with that of the citizens of Mexico and South America? A few illustrations of this kind would have considerably assured us that he informed people. If, as Father Wall says, the first object of the Catholic Church is to teach morality, does it not strike him that its teaching has been a great failure, when the morality which Catholics place upon the moral education of their children, one would suppose that their children would be much more moral and refined than the children of their Protestant neighbors; but has the reader of public affairs observed this to be true, or will not a careful observation of the two classes prove the reverse to be true? COMMON SCHOOLS.

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HATS CAPS, STRAW GOODS

HATS, CAPS,
AND
STRAW GOODS

(LEOPARD IN THE WINDOW.)

WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL,
FOR THE
Spring and Summer Trade
1871,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
84
Wood Street.
1871. 1871.
SPRING and SUMMER STOCK
THE CHEAPEST
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe House
IN THE CITY.
AND THE LARGEST STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS
AND
BALMORALS
Just Received, having been Bought for Cash since the Late Reduction in Prices, and will be sold at the LOWEST NEW YORK AND BOSTON RATES, by the Case or Dozen.
☞ Agent for Philadelphia Manufactured Boots and Shoes, at Philadelphia Prices, thus Saving Freight and Expense.
NEW GOODS ARRIVE DAILY.
All Orders from the Country Filled Promptly at Eastern Prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Country and Shoe Merchants give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, and examine my Prices, at
J. H. BORLAND'S,
53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
No. 79 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Fine Carriages, Buggies, &c.
NEWEST STYLES OF WORK CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. All work warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
REPAIRING Neatly and Promptly Executed.
Factory, 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver Street.
Sole Agents for the New Haven make of the
Sarven Patent Wheels.
P.

James T. Brady & Co
BANKERS.
Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR
FUNDED LOAN
OF
1880, 1885 and 1900.
Subscription Books Now Open.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
79 SMITHFIELD STREET,
BANKERS,
$100,000
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad
Six Per Cent. Bonds,
(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)
For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are the first lien on the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents.; are dated 1875, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, May 16, 1871.

The New York *Evening Post*, in a late editorial, assumes that the business of buying and selling stocks on a margin, as conducted daily at the Stock Exchange, is demoralizing and sin-ful to gambling. The *Bulletin* of that city, a very able financial journal, replies as follows:

"For ourselves, with no disposition to encourage any illegitimate or really injurious business, we strongly incline to the opinion that most things have some reason for their existence, though little justification for their abuses; and we do not regard speculations as any exception to this rule. Let us analyze some of the phases of the now current speculation in this city. We have seen a very active demand for securities with a result of a rise in prices of 5 to 12½ per cent. within the past month; what does this mean? Mainly, that during April, May, June and July money is always superabundant and the rate of interest very low, and that, as a consequence, there is a special demand for securities for the employment of idle balances, with the natural effect of a rise in prices. This season, additional considerations have favorably influenced the market, connected with the improved net earnings of our railroads and the prospect of the companies being able to pay liberal dividends permanently on their recently "watered" stocks. The main basis, however, of the periodic spring and summer speculation is the above demand for securities growing out of the special ease in money. As this condition of the money market makes a rise in securities certain, there is naturally an active buying of stocks on the expectation of realizing the advance arising from these legitimate causes; and it is easy to see that what there is either in the decalogue, or in the Sermon on the Mount, or in the moral aphorisms from the constitutions of social law, that would prohibit a man from employing his capital so as to secure the advantages of these natural influences. It may be said that this speculative buying forces up prices much more than the legitimate occasion; but, while this is to be conceded, it must also be allowed that the subsequent selling produces a counter effect. It may also be urged with truth that the capitalists or clique who thus buy in anticipation of a rise resort to artificial and even deceptive methods for inducing others to buy stocks from them; so far as they may do this, their operations are dishonorable and injurious of course; but we think it would be difficult to trace much of these "tricks that are vain" the pages of history of Wall street are worse than any other class of business men.

It is in the very nature of business to buy and sell on anticipation of future changes in values. The merchant does this constantly in respect to commodities, and cannot in any other way succeed in business; and it remains to be seen why the rule which governs the merchant should be excluded from the market for securities. If in the latter markets cliques conspire to unnaturally advance or depress prices, and resort to misrepresentations and other modes to mislead those with whom they are dealing, they do no more than has always been common in all markets everywhere; such expedients, however, naturally attract special attention in Wall street operations from the fact that, as the value of securities is a matter dependent largely on opinion, it becomes a part of the business of operators to work upon it.

It is a great mistake to suppose that speculation is necessarily vicious in its tendency. Doubtless, the reports of large fortunes realized in the narrow into this class of operations a class of men ignorant of the methods of business and without any means of judging of the value of securities, who by unintelligently taking large risks, quickly lose their money; but Wall street is not the only place in which the "old" in any other branch of business they can as surely lose their capital, if they employ it ignorantly and follow the lead of those interested in misleading them; although, perhaps the Wall street process of depletion is more rapid than elsewhere. Apart, however, from these unfortunate experiences of rash venturers, the operations of the Stock Exchange have a most wholesome effect upon the financial interests of the country. It is the market wherein are exchanged interests in the great corporate properties of the nation. The value of these properties is subjected to the closest scrutiny by the stock operators. Any improvement or deterioration in their capacity for earning is quickly detected, and the value of their securities regulated accordingly. Any improvement in management is equally rewarded by a corresponding demand for the stock of the company; and, *vice versa*, bad management is at once detected and punished by a fall of confidence in the shares or bonds. Where a railroad is under able and controlled, a knot of speculators at once combine to buy up the stock and secure a controlling interest, wherewith to bind such a bargain. In any event, however, the large struggles for control by drawing to its end—but whether to the delivery of the road, or in a catastrophe which precipitates both the road and its spoilers, remains to be developed.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or will indorse promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

Receipts of Iron and Ore.

The receipts of pig iron and iron for the past week were:

	Ore.	Pig iron.
By Iron Mountain Railroad	5,097	40
By Atlantic and Pacific Railroad	750	
Total tons	5,847	40

—Sunday's St. Louis Republican.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 16.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 red, $1 40; No. 2 red, $1 36; No. 3 do. $1 30. Corn in demand but lower at 47@48c. Oats in demand at 29c. Petroleum firm but unchanged; crude 9½@10c; refined 22c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 16.—Flour steady; spring extras $5 75@6 00; No. 1 do. $6 25@6 50. Wheat steady; No. 2 spring at 1 26½@1 26½; No. 1 do. at 1 28½@1 29. Corn dull; No. 1 at 45½c. Barley—No. 1 scarce.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 16, 1871.

REMARKS.—We make sundry changes in our quotations this morning, which will be found noted in their proper place. We are reported a fair market, with all leading articles held firmly at quotations.

The following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

APPLES.—We quote choice at $6 50; common $4 50 ₩ bbl.

ALE BUTTER—Gallon buckets ₩ dozen $10 50; kegs and firkins 20c@30c ₩ gal.

BUTTER—Market dull at 14@16c; extra choice 18@20c; inferior 8@10c.

BROOM CORN—There is an active demand; sales red 4@5c; green 5@6c; hurk 6@7c ₩ lb.

BEANS.—We report the market quiet, with regular sales of small navy at $1 50@2 ₩ bush.

BEESWAX—The market is more active, but a shade lower. We quote at 28@30c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ¼-lb cans, ₩ doz. $1 75; ½-lb cans, ₩ 25; 1-lb cans, ₩ 5-lb cans, $20.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Trade is reported fair; we alter our figures as follows: Plain shoulders 9c; Sugar Cured 10c; Ribbed Sides, 10c; Clear do. 11c; Plain Sugar Cured Hams 14@14½c; Canvassed 15@15½c; Breakfast Bacon 14c plain and 15c canvased; Dried 18@19c plain and canvassed. Lard, 11½@12c in tierces, and 12¼@13c in kegs and buckets. Mess Pork $19 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a better demand, with sales at $6 00@6 50 for Pennsylvania, and $6 50 for Philadelphia.

CORN MEAL—The demand is dull. We quote at $2 25 ₩ bbl; ₩ bushel 90@100c.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; Sperm 19½c ₩ lb.

COAL—The approach of warm weather has its effect upon the volume of coal consumed, though as yet it does not affect prices. We quote anthracite, car load, at $10@10 50 ₩ ton.

CRANBERRIES—The market is not well supplied; we quote at $12@15 ₩ bbl.

CARBON OIL—There is a fair demand at 21@22c for standard brands.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl. Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $2 50@3 75 ₩ bbl.

EGGS—In consequence of the failure of the receipts prices are firmer at 15@16c ₩ dozen.

FEATHERS—The tendency of prices is upward. We are asked to sell at 60c for No. 1, first hands, at 74@75c; store 80c ₩ lb.

FLOUR—No change in prices with holders firm. We quote:—Mill, Pan Handle (Southern amber) in barrels $7 20; in sacks $6 90; Palmetto, in barrels, $7 10; in sacks $6 80. The leading operators report sales of store and western brands: Choice spring wheat at 56 25@7 00; white wheat, $6 75@7 00; choice Minnesota $7 25; sales at 25c less.

GRAIN—Prices unchanged and market very firm at the following figures: Wheat, Red winter $1 40@1 45; white $1 50@1 55. Oats have advanced; sales on wharf and from track at 38@39c; store sales at 42@45c per bushel. Corn in moderate demand; sales mixed car at 68c; mixed shelled 70c; prime yellow 72@73c. Rye—the extreme figures are $1 00@1 05 per bushel. Barley—Nothing doing; spring 90@95c; fall 90@95c per bushel, as per quality and condition.

HAY—Sales baled, on wharf, at $14@16 00; wagon $18@19 00 ₩ ton.

HIDES—Market well supplied. We can report sales in a regular way at 7½@8c.

HOMINY—Dull with an occasional sale at $5 50 ₩ bbl.

HIDES.—There is more inquiry, and we are reported sales at the following: Green salted (all weights) 7½@7¾c; green hatchers' and steers' 7½@8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1, 95@98c; No. 2 65@67c; Cincinnati western strained 92@95c.

LIME—In good supply, with sales of Cleveland lime, at $2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

POTATOES—We are reported sales Lake Shore peach blows, prime quality, on track by car load, at 50c; bulk $1 15; sacked, store, $1 25; sales Western peachblows, Iowa and Wisconsin, $1@1 05 for sound lots; Jersey sweets $5 ₩ bbl.

GROCERIES—The market continues very active. We quote:

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 12¾c; B coffee, 12¼c; extra C 12¼c; C yellow 12c.

Syrups—H and E at 73c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 56c; lower grades 40@50c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good fair to prime, 70@75c; roasted in papers 72c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades not easy to quote. Gunpowder fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 50; good 75c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 20c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

CHEESE.—The market is better supplied and prices are weaker. We quote as follows: New York Goshen at 18½; Ohio Goshen 15@16; Ohio Factory 16@17c; Western Reserve 13@14c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUIT.—We quote regular sales as follows: Peaches, unpeeled and halves, 9½@10c; sliced, 12@12c; mixed lots 10½@11c. Apples, quarters 5@5c ₩ lb. Currants, 11@c ₩ gal. Valencia raisins, 12½@13c; layer raisins, $3 50 box; $3 15.

PAPER—Printing, rair, 12@12c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 7½@8c; wrapping, rair, 4¼@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

PEANUTS—We are reported regular sales at 9@9c ₩ lb for New Tennessee.

PEAS—There is not much demand and sell in a regular way at $1 50@1 75 ₩ bushel.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb $3 00; 1 lb $6 00 ₩ doz.

STARCH—Receipts are larger and the demand active at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is held at $2 20@2 25; clover and timothy not quotable.

HEMP—There is a better inquiry, and we hear of sales of Kentucky at $1 75 per ton.

WOOL—Sales coarse unwashed at 40@50c each.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Colgate's sterling soap, ₩ 75 ₩ box; Babbitt's, 1c; Oakley's, 9½c; chemicals of all descriptions, olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 9@9½c; country assorted papers 8c; sal soda 2½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 9@9½c; country 7@7½c.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, ₩ 25; 3 hoop, ₩ 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 3 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $2 00.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky willows at 10c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Bulk rates 90c; country bottled 95@97c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 ₩ gal; old Monongahela whisky $1 85 ₩ gal, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 17, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market could not be called an active one, buyers again manifesting a disposition to hold off, or at least to purchase very sparingly; the result was we have but few sales to report. Previous prices were maintained, holders refusing to make any concessions in order to effect sales. They feel confident that their views will be ultimately sustained, and that by waiting they will gain their point.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking figures: Spot 11¾@c; May 11¾@11¾c; seller's option to July 11¾@11½c; buyers' option to July 12c; sellers' option all year, 11¾c; buyers' option all year 12c.

SALES:

1,000 bbls S. O. all year..... 11¾c
1,000 bbls S. O. all year..... 11¾c
1,000 bbls S. O. all year..... 11¾c
1,000 bbls S. O. all year..... 11¾c
1,000 bbls S. O. till July..... 11¾c
1,000 bbls at Parker's Landing..... $4 75

The market was unsettled in the forenoon; there was a moderate inquiry late in the day; buyers were disposed to hold off. The asking rates were: Spot 24¼c; May, 24¼c; June, 24¼@24½c; July 25c; B. O. till July 25c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls June, Philadelphia..... 25c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil barrels—Market quiet; prices firm; sales 500 country made barrels on spot at $1 70 delivered. We quote city made on spot, delivered, at $1 75 bid, with sales at $1 80.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 16.—Although some sales on upper road were reported at slightly less prices than on Saturday, the market was firm and holders decidedly disinclined to accept anything less than former rates. Upper road is held firmly at 85 35, at which buyers were scarce. On lower road $4 60 was demanded. Refined is unchanged. The market closed firm but quiet. We quote the following

SALES.

500 bbls upper road, spot..... $4 27½
500 bbls upper road, spot..... 4 28
500 bbls upper road, spot..... 4 32½
500 bbls upper road, regular..... 4 35
1,000 bbls Petroleum Centre..... 3 50
1,000 bbls regardless, Rouseville..... 4 60
500 bbls regardless..... 4 55
2,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity, N. G.....is 4 75
1,000 bbls regardless..... 4 70

NEW YORK, May 16, closing 15.—Crude in bulk dull and weak at 14c, with 20c bid, sold at 14c. Refined unchanged; light and prices unchanged; we quote 24½c bid and 24½@25c asked; sales 1,000 bbls June and 1,000 bbls July, both lots at 25c. Philadelphia delivery dull; sales 500 bbls spot at 24¼c; 6,500 refined S. W. May at 24¼c; 1,000 May at 24¼c; 4,000 July 24½c.

TITUSVILLE, May 16.—Market is very firm; $4 35 bid for spot; $4 25 asked.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 16.—Market quiet at $4 50.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Market steady; standard white, 24½c. Crude 13½c; cases 27½c; sales June; futures: June 24½c; July 25c; August 25c; September 26c.

OIL CITY, May 16.—Market firm and advancing; 47 gravity on lower creek $4 60, at Oil City $4 80.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, May 16.—Market firm; Lower Creek, $4 55@4 60; Oil City $4 75@4 80.

TITUSVILLE, May 17.—Market very quiet but firm at $4 30@4 35.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 16.—Offering $4 50; holding at $4 55; a few small sales.

NEW YORK, May 16, 2 P. M.—Market quiet and lower; crude—bc bid for small lots; no sales; holders ask 14½c. Refined weaker; sales 1,000 bbls May at 24¼c; 4,000 bbls first half June at 24½c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Crude 13½c; refined, spot, 24½c; last half May and June 24½c; July 24½c; July 25½@25½c; August 25½c; sales 3,000 bbls July at 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Last half May 24½@ 24½c; first half June 24½c asked; last half June 24½c asked; July 25c bid; August 25½c bid. Sales 1,000 bbls May at 24¼c; 3,000 bbls July at 25c; 1,500 bbls August at 25½c.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Spray Oil Works.....	324
Commercial O W.....	160
Brilliant Oil Works.....	80
Hutchinson Oil Works.....	70
Total.....	1,008

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

1 Helper to Spray Oil Works, 324 barrels.
1 Way Stewart to Vesta Oil Works, 80 barrels.
Bates & G to Commercial Oil Works, 160 barrels.
Jas. Rodwell to Crystal Oil Works, 252 barrels.
Waring & King to Vesta Oil Works, 222 barrels.
W. Marshall to Brilliant Oil Works, 80 barrels.
J B Barbour to Liberty Oil Works, 80 barrels.
E H Long to Hutchinson Oil Works, 70 barrels.

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, May 16, 1871.

Standard Oil Company, 602 bbls refined to Warden-Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens' Oil Ref Co, 500 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Monongahela Oil & Co., 396 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Brown & Warner, 250 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
J A Moffatt & Co, 256 bbls refined to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls..... 2,006

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 16, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle this week to this time have been fair. The number of buyers in attendance includes a few from the country in addition to the regular dealers. The market is well supplied with choice cattle, but buyers are not purchasing freely, cattle selling slow and feeling dull, at figures ½c below prices of last week. The following are the rates current for the different grade: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steer, $6 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steer, $6 25; good to prime, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 50@6 37; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 00@5 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5 25@5 75.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs to-day fair. The market is still declining, and but few selling. Although the run is not heavy, the supply is in excess of the demands. Prices are 10@15c per hundred lbs lower than last week, and the feeling dull. The following are the quotations ruling to-day: Extra Philadelphia $5 25; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $5 10; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $5.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week to this time has been heavy. The quality of those arriving good. The market is bad and prices have declined since last week 4c on the best grades of clipped sheep, and wooled sheep are selling at figures 25@50c lower same, and but few arriving. The buyers are acting bearish, and unless the arrivals slack up the prospect is that a further decline will be experienced toward the last of the week. Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $6 25 to $6 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25 to $5 60; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 75 to $5 00; fool and scalawags, by the head, $1 50; clipped, $4 25 to $5 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 16, 1871.

FLOUR—Firm; extra spring $5 25@6 50.

WHEAT—Quiet and a shade lower. No. 2 spring at 1 29½ cash or May and June.

CORN—In fair demand, but at lower rates: No. 2 mixed 51½c cash or May; this afternoon dull at 51½@51¾c, May and June.

OATS—Quiet and unchanged; No. 2 at 34½@34¾c.

RYE—No. 2 quiet at 89@90c.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork $15 50; sales 300 bbls at $15 50@16 00 for June.

HOGS—Tolerably active and a shade easier at $4 25@4 65; receipts 3,000; shipments 5,000.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Cotton dull and declined; middling upland 15¾c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $5 60@5 80; common to fair extra $6 00@6 25; good to choice $6 25@6 80; white western extra $6 75@7 25; Ohio extras $6 20@8 50; St. Louis $4 25@9 00. Rye flour and cornmeal quiet. Wheat firmer at 91@c for winter; new spring at $1 54@1 55; red and amber $1 56@1 62; white western $1 62@1 65. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn firm; mixed western 65@66c; yellow 68c. Oats active and advancing; western and Ohio 60@62c. Hay quiet; shipping $10; retail $15@ 17. Hops plentiful. Coffee dull and a shade lower. Rio 13¾@16c. Sugar dull and drooping; Cuba 9@9½c. Molasses quiet; Cuba 36@46c. Rice 9@9½c. Crude petroleum is nominal. Pork dull and declined; mess $17 00; prime $14 50@15. prime mess new $15 00@15 50; June $16 95; July $17. Beef quiet; mess $10@15; extra $14@ 17. Hams $20@29; prime mess $24@28; India $25@32. Cut meats lower; hams 10@12½c; shoulders 6½@7c. Middles dull. Lard lower; prime steam 10@11c; kettle rendered 11½c; June 11¾c; July 11¾c. Butter heavy; Western 15@18c; State 16@20c. Cheese dull; old 7@13½c; new 10@14½c.

LARD—Flour firm at $6 15@6 20 for shipping. Wheat firm; red and amber $1 56@1 61. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard dull; July 11¾@11½c. Eggs steady at 17@17½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Dry Goods—The market is inactive and prices steady for all staple textiles. Massachusetts cottonades declined from 1c to 1½c. Memphis and A do from 10½c to 11c; Massachusetts E sheetings 11½c; do D do, 10½c; Granitville E, 10c; brown sheetings 11½c; Graniteville E, E 11c; Slade's 12c; Amoskeag bleached shirtings 14½c; do 42-inch 15c; do 34-inch 13c; Allendale 8-4 sheetings 16c; do 7-8 do 13c; Androscoggins 9-4 10c; I. 15½c; do 8-4 bleached sheetings 20c; do 9-4 24c; do 10-4 28c; Pepperell 9-4 bleached, 28c; do 10-4 32c; Nashua E 15½c; Wamsutta 20c. Paper cambrics are scarce and firm at 16½c; Manville and Monitor 16½c; white Slater's are held at 11c for plain and 12c for high colors, at which prices they are reported scarce. Printing cloths are apparently scarce and held at extreme rates, 11c paid for goods to best makes. Prints are moving slowly at 11c for choice; 10½c for good, and 10c for poor styles.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—Cotton steady; middling 15¾c, closing dull. Flour steady and firm; family $6 00@6 25. Wheat scarce and firm; red winter $1 49@1 49. Corn firm at 55c. Rye scarce and firm at $1 06@1 06. Oats steady; mixed 36@37c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; prime $1 30. Groceries firm; refined sugar dull and drooping and a shade lower. Linseed oil steady and in moderate demand at 90c. Lard dull; prime steam 11½c; held firm at 90@95c. Eggs steady at 16c. Butter dull and drooping. Cheese steady at 13@14c. Whisky firm; dull and declined; sales at $1 07. Lard dull but held firmly; small sales at 10½c; country cured at 9½@9¾c. Bulk meats firm; sales of shoulders at 6½c; sides are held at 8@8½c. Bacon steady; sales of shoulders at 7@7½c; sides 9@9½c for clear rib and 9½@9¾c for clear. Hogs dull and declined; best $4 55@4 60. Whisky firm at 86c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 16.—Flour firm. Wheat closed firm and 2c better; No. 1 white Michigan $1 53; regular do $1 49; amber Michigan $1 43½, closing at $1 43½; No. 2 red winter $1 41; amber do $1 42; closing at $1 42; No. 1 red $1 40; red $1 44. Corn firm; high mixed 59½c, closing at 59½c; low do 56½c, closing at 56½c; yellow 61½c. White do 58c. Oats steady; No. 1 at 34½c; Michigan 35½c. Freights dull but unchanged.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Flour firm. Wheat closed firm and 2c better; No. 1 white Michigan $1 53; regular do $1 49; amber Michigan $1 43½, closing at $1 43½; No. 2 red winter $1 41; amber do $1 42; closing at $1 42; No. 1 red $1 40; red $1 44. Corn firm; high mixed 59½c, closing at 59½c; low do 56½c, closing at 56½c; yellow 61½c. White do 58c. Oats steady; No. 1 at 34½c; Michigan 35½c. Freights dull but unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 16.—Wheat steady; extra $1 52. No. 1 white seller the week $1 48. Corn 62c for mixed. Oats 36c. Potatoes $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 16.—Cotton dull; drooping; low middling 14½c. Bacon dull; clear sides 10c; shoulders 7½c; hams; canvassed sugar cured 15½c. Lard 12c. Bulk meats: Clear sides 9½c; shoulders 6¾c, packed. Corn 50c. Oats 30c. Flour $5 25@6.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Russia.....	May 17..	Liverpool.
Wisconsin.....	May 17..	Liverpool.
Calabria.....	May 20..	Liverpool.
Anglia.....	May 20..	Glasgow.
Labrayette.....	May 21..	France.
Germania.....	May 23..	Hamburg.
Cuba.....	May 24..	Liverpool.
Nevada.....	May 24..	Liverpool.
Tripoli.....	May 25..	Liverpool.
Asyria.....	May 27..	Liverpool.
Nebraska.....	May 27..	Liverpool.
China.....	May 31..	Liverpool.
Wyoming.....	May 31..	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., May 16, 1871.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood at 5:30 P. M. The local packets are all on time. River falling; weather clear and warm. H.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z.W. Carmack..Geneva.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Elector.....Bougher.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Geneva.
Argosy.....Goodwin.....Wheeling.
Arlington.....D. Moore.....Cincinnati.

Departed.

Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Elector.....Bougher.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Geneva.
E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack..Geneva.
West Virginia..Donaldson.....Morgantown
Julia No. 2.....Stull.....Zanesville.

Monongahela four feet six inches, and falling.

This Day's Packets.

Geneva.....U. S. mail line.....5 A. M., 5 P. M.
Cincinnati.....Arlington.....Moore, 12 M.
Wheeling.....Argosy.....Goodwin, 3 P. M.

Boats Announced.

St. Louis.....Lorena.....Shuman, May 18.
St. Paul.....Belle Vernon...Darragh, May 20.
St. Paul.....Ironsides.....Gray, May 20.

THE marks last evening indicated four feet six inches and falling. Business on the landing was not brisk, freights being scarce. The Julia No. 2 departed; the Arlington and Argosy arrived.

WE are indebted to Capt. James Shouse for attentions to this office.

THE Collier's barges are receiving for St. Louis, and will have quick dispatch.

THE fine steamer Lorena, Captain Shuman, is loading for St. Louis, and will have dispatch.

CAPT. GRAY'S freshness is announced for St. Louis. She will have dispatch.

THE steamer Julia No. 2 left for Zanesville with a fair trip.

CAPT. C. A. DRAVO, of the St. Charles, is in Cincinnati.

THE steamer Messenger, Capt. Greenlee, passed Cincinnati on Sunday *en route* for this city.

THE tow boat Sam Clarke arrived yesterday afternoon with a tow of empty barges.

THE LaCrosse *Leader* says that Capt. Isaac Bryson has the Texas fever, and that he will soon cast his fortunes in that State.

CAPT. AMOS DAVIS is now doing duty at the wheel of the Pittsburgh packet Arlington. Mr. John Levisy is filling his place on the Fleetwood.

WE learn that the Thomas Powell was sold at Vicksburg, last week, by the United States Marshal, to Mrs. C. J. Edwards, for $700.

THE Belle Lee, not being satisfied with the reduced rates, has drawn out of the St. Louis and New Orleans packet line and gone into retirement.

THE Great Republic still remains in *statu quo*, her new owners not feeling disposed to bring her out at present.

WM. O'BRIEN fell overboard from the propeller Hooser, two miles below Grayville, on Thursday, and was drowned.

THE packet Juniata will arrive to-day, and take her departure on Thursday for Cincinnati and way landings.

THE towboat John A. Wood passed Memphis on Friday with 400,000 bushels coal; destination, New Orleans.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Argosy, Captain Gordon, with C. B. Russell in the office.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 16.—About nine million and ten thousand bushels of coal passed over the falls during the present rise.

THE Iron Mountain Road yesterday reduced the rate upon bacon to Augusta, Ga., from $1 to 90c ₩ 100 lbs.

THE fine passenger steamer Carrie Brooks, Capt. Darrington, will arrive in time to take her departure for Marietta and Zanesville on Saturday at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers can rely on this.

THE first class steamer Belle Vernon, Capt. J. L. Darragh, will commence the fine run to St. Louis and Dubuque and St. Paul. A fine opportunity for persons going that way.

THE United States mail packets on the slack-water levee daily at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats, as side-wheelers, built expressly for the trade, are in charge of experienced and attentive officers.

GEN. REYNOLDS, who has charge of the Western river and harbor improvements, will commence expending the appropriation of $25,000 given to the Osage river about the first of June.

CAPT. JOHN W. CANNON, of the champion R. E. Lee, has commenced legal proceeding against the city of St. Louis to recover $1,225 paid for wharfage dues at the rate of $10 per foot.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER FROM PITTSBURGH TO CAIRO.—At the request of our river friends we have published a full edition of this important table, with various improvements. It can be obtained at the COMMERCIAL office at ten cents per copy, or, delivered to subscribers for twenty-five cents.

CAPT. T. P. LEATHERS and Andrew Parie, owners of the steamer Natchez, have instituted legal proceedings against John W. Tobin and others, owners of the Pargoud, for an alleged violation of contract, and claim damages to the amount of $25,000. The case comes up in the New Orleans Courts in a few days.

THE favorite passenger steamer Arlington, Capt. D. Moore, takes her position on the stars at 12 M. for Wheeling, Marietta and Cincinnati. This boat is well found in every respect, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The first clerk is Mr. A. R. Bunting, who will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE Telegram from Louisville reports twelve feet three inches in the canal, ten feet three inches on the falls, and nine feet over the rock. Business at Greenebero and Brandenburg the river is receding, with four feet seven inches at the former point, and six feet at the latter.

MR. S. L. WOOD, son of John A. Wood, of the firm of Horner, Wood & Co., was married on Monday evening to Miss Ella Turner, daughter of Isaiah Turner, of Temperanceville. The happy couple left for Cairo on yesterday's train to spend the honeymoon. May their passage through life be one of enjoyment.

THE upper Missouri is reported to be rising rapidly from Fort Benton to Omaha. The Yellowstone, Big Horn and other rivers of the far up tributaries, are pouring out great volumes, and from the present state of the weather, we may, with some degree of confidence, predict a "great flood" in the "Big Muddy" ere long.

A TELEGRAM from Metropolis, Illinois, says Capt. Alf. Cuthright, the boat builder, is doing a rushing business. He has now on the stocks two large transfer barges for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and a wharfboat 210 feet long, 50 beam for the same company, and a wharfboat for Captain Phillips, of New Madrid.

ONE of the handsomest and best fitted up establishments on Water street is the branch office of Messrs. J. R. Steatheth & Co., No. 118, for the sale of steam packing, rubber, &c. Their business has increased so much that they were compelled to enlarge their facilities by opening the place we have noted. We take pleasure in saying a good word for them. In the same building are a number of coal offices—Stone Bros. & Co.; O'Neill & Co.; Sam Roberts Coal Company; Tom Dodsworth Coal Company, and the Tom Rees Coal Company.

SUNDAY'S St. Louis *Republican* says: The Warner left the iron pile for Pittsburgh yesterday with 1,500 tons of ore. The Red Wing cleared for St. Paul yesterday with a good freight and passengers' business. The Lady Lee and Sallie left yesterday, the former for Shreveport and the later for Little Rock—both took away good trips.

There are several barges being loaded with ice at Quincy for this port, and it is estimated that fully 12,000 tons will be shipped from that port to this.

The Rover should arrive here to-day from Cairo with coal in tow, destined for the Pittsburgh packet Rapids; it will be towed up the river by one of the Parkers Line packets.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says: "With regard to business prospects, our impressions are that it has been a long time since there was such an utter stand still in movements of freight by river. There is every indication at present for this unsatisfactory condition of affairs to continue for some months yet. Old fashioned "dry time" was nothing compared to the small demands for transportation now required to accommodate all the trade from the ports. In all the trades freights move in exceeding limited quantities. We are informed by the officers of the different packet companies that business is duller than it has been for some years at this season of the year. There is little going to Arkansas or Red river, not much to New Orleans, a little more to Memphis and Vicksburgh, considerable to Ohio and light cargoes up the river.

THE REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Merchants' Exchange and Board of Trade of St. Louis have passed joint resolutions which will be sent to Senator Schurz and other Western Senators protesting to the Secretary of War against expending any more money in building additional revetments after the plan of the Essayons, for the purpose of removing obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi river, until other plans have been investigated, and asking Senators and Representatives of Missouri and other States to urge a liberal policy, to obtain if possible the appropriation for testing the plan of Colonel Gowen, for raising by a floating dock and conveying vessels over the bars, which has proved so successful in Europe, believing it a sure and speedy way of securing the purpose, and one that can be maintained more cheaply than any that has yet been tried.

LOUISVILLE.—Monday's *Courier-Journal* says: The Kate Putnam, Pittsburgh to Nashville, is due here to-day.

The Hyena departed late yesterday evening for Pittsburgh with a tow of empty barges.

The Wauanita, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, will pass down to-night.

The Dick Fulton left for Natchez at 6 A. M. yesterday, with 276,000 bushels of coal.

The Lake Shore will leave to-night with a heavy tow for W. H. Brown, White river.

The Blue Lodge arrived yesterday with a full tow of coal, and is now at the foot of Fourth street paddling boilers. When completed she will leave for St. Louis with her tow.

The No. Buckeye, No. 2 arrived here yesterday morning and passed over the falls with six coalboats, two box boats and one fuel boat, and proceeded them at West Louisville to the Joseph H. Bigley, which completes her tow.

HON JOHN ALLISON, Register of the Treasury has lately issued circulars to all collectors and collectors of customs, informing them that it is designed to secure the highest possible degree of accuracy in the returns of tonnage. The principal object, no doubt, is to obtain from each surveyor and collector such returns as will enable the Secretary to report on his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, the exact status of the great marine interests of the country. The circular directs the above named officers to make diligent inquiry of owners of the steam or other vessels. It is further stated that under the present system vessels are not taken off the list until notice is received at the Custom House that the vessel is sold, lost, dismantled, or elsewhere enrolled, and in most cases it is the duty of the owner or master to give such notice, the failure to give this notice has produced much inaccuracy in the reports. Another

THE VERY LATEST.

HARRISBURG.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

Meeting of the Convention To-day—Dr. David Stanton to be the Nominee for Auditor General—Samuel Smedley the Man for Surveyor General—The Platform—Gov. Geary Serenaded—He Announces His Intention of Retiring to Private Life at the Close of His Present Term—Mr. Rutan to be Speaker of the Senate—Serenades to Senator Scott and Treasurer Mackey, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 16, 1871.

The City Crowded.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, the meeting of the Supreme Court, and the assembling of delegates to the Republican State Convention have filled the city with strangers. The hotels are crowded beyond their capacity to accommodate guests.

The Philadelphia Delegation

Arrived at noon. They were received at the depot, and marched in procession to the Lochiel House, headed by Beck's band. There is not much excitement among politicians, but an earnest desire is manifested to make home nominations which will prove acceptable to the masses of the Republican party and secure the triumph of the State ticket.

The Convention

Meets to-morrow at noon in the Hall of the House of Representatives. It is generally understood that Hon. Wm. Elliott, of Philadelphia, will be permanent President, and James R. Kelly, of Washington, will effect the temporary organization. Russell Errett will be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

For Auditor General.

The probabilities now are that Dr. David Stanton, of Beaver, will be nominated on first ballot. Hon. Miles S. Humphrey's name will not be before the Convention. Senator Allen, of Warren, develops considerable strength, but his friends are by no means sanguine of success. The chances decidedly favor Stanton's nomination. Frank C. Hooton, of Chester, is also a candidate.

For Surveyor General

There will be a warm contest. Before the arrival of the Philadelphia delegation it was generally supposed that Col. Robert Beath, of Schuylkill, would be nominated, but his official connection with the Anthracite Board of Trade has almost destroyed his chances. He has an excellent war record, and much sympathy is manifested for him as a wounded soldier, but it is supposed he would be unpopular in the mining regions. Colonel Campbell, the present incumbent, who had about withdrawn, is again a candidate. The Philadelphia delegation this afternoon brought out a new candidate in the person of Samuel Smedley, and will go solid for him. William Wilson, of Bedford, is also spoken of. The probabilities are that Smedley will receive the second place on the ticket.

Chairman of the State Committee.

General Bingham, of Philadelphia, and Levi Bartholomew, of Schuylkill, are the most talked of for Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The Resolutions.

From what I can gather, will contain a general indorsement of the National and State administrations; demand the calling of a Constitutional Convention to put an end to special legislation, and inaugurate other needed reforms; condemn the Democratic Senate for the waste of time, prevailing legislation, and point to its action as indicative of what may be expected on the return of the Democracy to power. It is said it no reference will be made to the San Domingo business or Alabama treaty.

Rutan to be Speaker of the Senate.

In the Republican caucus of Senators this afternoon, Senator Rutan was nominated as Speaker of the Senate.

Gov. Geary Serenaded.

At nine o'clock this evening the Philadelphia delegation, headed by Beck's band, and accompanied by a large concourse of citizens, visited the Executive mansion, and tendered the Governor a serenade. Gov. Geary being introduced, spoke of the great importance of giving to the party of the State such standard bearers as would secure a Republican victory this fall. We owe such momentous as preliminary to the Presidential campaign in 1872. A vote for Grant is a vote for nominate you for President," to which the Governor replied that he had reached his highest ambition, and under no conditions could he be induced to seek or accept further honor. He only asked the support of the citizens of the Commonwealth to enable him to discharge the responsible duties dwelling in him for the remaining months of his term, when he would retire to that repose he so earnestly desired. The address was well received, and heartily applauded.

Senator Scott and Treasurer Mackey Complimented.

After their return from the Executive mansion, the Philadelphia delegation serenaded Hon. John Scott and Hon. Robert Mackey, at the Lochiel House. Senator Scott responded in a brief speech, as did also Mr. Mackey, who handsomely entertained the whole delegation in the dining room of the Lochiel. Mr. Elliott, of Philadelphia, proposed the health of Adjutant-General Hartranft, a gentleman who had served in the field and in political life, and whom the Republicans, he hoped, would have an opportunity next year of honoring in a still higher degree. This sentiment was warmly responded to. Gen. Hartranft responded to the compliment, and was fondly cheered.

SCANTON, PA.

The Starving Miners Compelled to Go to Work—Meeting of Miners To-day—Arrival of Troops.

SCANTON, PA., May 16.—Five hundred more soldiers of the State militia arrived here last evening, armed with rifles and bringing several field pieces in addition to those of the 9th which were here before them. A meeting of delegates from the miners of all three of the great companies is to be held in this city to-morrow. Many of them are in want, and it is believed that they will be compelled by actual starvation to surrender. They seem disposed to do so. Several men entered the Briggs shaft this morning and are now at work in it. A gang of rowdies have just gone from here to Kingston, with Sheriff Marvin & Co. A body of troops has gone in pursuit of them.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Service the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 7:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: Weather unchanged on the Pacific coast. Barometer stationary on the South Atlantic, but has fallen from Louisiana to West Virginia and northward. Clear weather has prevailed in the interior country, followed this evening by threatening weather in Ohio Valley and on the lower lakes. Local thunder storms passed from Iowa to Lake Erie. The temperature has increased from the lower lakes to the Atlantic.

PROBABILITIES.

No material change is indicated for Wednesday. Increased cloudiness will probably prevail East of the Mississippi, and rain is probable for to-night in Western Pennsylvania and New York.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Jay Gould testified in the Erie investigation before Commissioner White to-day that he owned the second of three convertible bonds of a million dollars recently issued, taking it in part payment for monies previously loaned the road, and converted it into stock the day it was issued. He also said he had advanced the company money almost every day, and that it was largely in his debt. The case was adjourned until Thursday week, Southmayd announcing the investigation nearly closed.

THE SALE OF THE ERIE CONTRADICTED.

The statements of the sale of the Erie Road are contradicted to-day by the managers of the company. They pronounce the whole report without foundation, and add that the company will offer for the purchase of the road been made, but none will be for a moment entertained.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The following Directors of the Harlem and New York Railroad were elected to-day: C. Vanderbilt, W. H. Vanderbilt, W. C. Wetmore, A. B. Bayliss, Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, James H. Banker, C. M. Misarati, John B. Dutcher, Wm. K. Bastard, Robert J. Nevin, Joseph H. Harker, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.

VOTE ON SUBSCRIPTION OF STOCK.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 16.—At a public meeting held to-day the Mayor and Aldermen were authorized to order an election to be held on the 26th, to decide whether the city will or will not subscribe $500,000 to the Atlanta and Savannah Railroad.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, MAY 16, 1871.

PROSECUTION OF ALFRED A. BELKNAP WITHDRAWN.

The Government has withdrawn the prosecution of Major Alfred A. Belknap, indicted with Judge Fullerton, under Collector Bailey's regime, for conspiracy to defraud the revenue. Belknap is either dead or dying of an incurable disease in a foreign country.

THE BLOOD-CLAFLIN CASE.

Judge Ledwith concluded the Blood-Claflin case this afternoon, reserving his decision.

SUED FOR LAWYER'S FEES.

E. L. Sanderson, who lately recovered $5,000 damages for libel from the *Sunday Morning*, has been sued for $2,000 lawyer's fees.

GEORGE PEABODY'S WILL.

The will of the late George Peabody was admitted to probate by exemplification in the Surrogate's Court this morning, and letters testamentary were issued to George Peabody Russell, of New York, formerly of Salem, Massachusetts, Robert Singleton Peabody, Rutland, Vermont, and Charles A. Chandler, Zanesville, Ohio, who immediately qualified.

CAPTAIN HALL'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION

Is expected to sail in two weeks.

REFORM IN CABLE MANAGEMENT.

The *Post* says editorially that the Associated Press accuses the cable company of delaying its dispatches to make way for others filed after them. Silence under the circumstances will be regarded as a confession of the truth of the charge, and if this charge be true, the management of the cable will have confessed, for as it now is it can never have confidence again.

COBURN AND MACE.

Coburn still expresses dissent from Hollywood's decision that the issue with Mace be decided in Kansas city, and a meeting of the prize fighter and backers will be held to-morrow at the *Clipper* office to arrange for an early meeting at a place mutually satisfactory.

POLITICAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 16.—The *Courier-Journal's* Frankfort special says: One hundred and fifty delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets to-morrow, including a score of negro delegates, are in the city. George D. Harlan will probably be nominated for Governor. Resolutions will be adopted in favor of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and calling for a convention to frame a new Constitution. The Democratic State Central Committee are still engaged correcting the count of the second ballot in the late Democratic State Convention for Register of the Land Office, and will not be definitely on Thursday. The *Courier-Journal's* correspondent feels authorized to say that the second ballot, when published, will give the nomination to Alexander Grant, instead of James A. Dawson, by over 212 majority.

READING, PA., May 16.—At the annual county meeting of the Democracy held here to-day, resolutions were adopted arraigning Congress for its reconstruction acts and Ku-Klux bills; indorsing the speech of Senator Schurz at St. Louis, and declaring the enormous freight charges of the Reading Railroad to be the residence of this county a violation of the intent and meaning of the company's charter, and recommending as a remedy the formation of a labor union by the workingmen, business men and farmers within the party organization of the national Democracy, in order that relation of the national Democracy, in order that there may be a thorough union of labor against all unjust aggressions of capital.

CIVIL WAR,

Vigorous Engagement Monday.

Versaillists Repulsed with Great Loss.

The Commune Split into Two Factions.

Three Breaches in the Walls of Paris

FEARFUL EFFECTS OF BOMARDMENT.

Reported Repulses of Versaillists Monday—Vigorous Engagement in the Evening.

PARIS, May 16.—The Communists announces the repulse of several attacks made by the Versailles forces on Monday night at Chatillon, Moulin, Pierre and Loulin Saguet.

To here was a vigorous engagement in the evening, extending from Porte Dauphine and Maillot gate, in which the Versaillist troops were repulsed with great loss.

The Commune hold a well armed force of 20,000 men in reserve in case of emergency.

Immense crowds gathered this afternoon in the vicinity to witness the expected fall of the column in the Place Vendome. Great efforts have been made by the Communist engineers to tear the column from its base, but it has withstood their utmost exertions. The engineers have not, however, given up the hope of success, and are now renewing the attempts. Members of the Commune and battalions of the National Guard are on the ground.

Proceedings of the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, May 16.—The Assembly to-day voted the urgency of a motion for rebuilding the residence of Thiers, in Paris, at public expense. A motion declaring the republic permanent was referred to a committee. Prayers were ordered in all the churches for the success of the war. Mr. Grevy was re-elected President of the Assembly.

The Commune Split in Two—Breaches in the Walls of Paris—Effects of the Bombardment Fearful.

PARIS, May 16.—The Commune to-day split into two factions, each at open war with the other.

The Versaillists have effected three practicable breaches, and massed a large number of troops within five hundred yards of the ramparts. The destruction of life and property by the bombardment in the American quarter to-day was fearful.

The Column Vendome Leveled to the Ground—Vigorous Firing from Valerien.

PARIS, Evening, May 16.—The Column of the Place Vendome was leveled at six o'clock this evening. It fell lengthwise into Rue de la Paix.

Fort Mont Valerien is firing vigorously to-night.

Loans Raised by Lotteries Prohibited.

BERLIN, May 16.—A bill has been passed by the German Parliament forbidding the raising of loans by means of lotteries, except in the case of various German governments.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, May 16.—In the House of Commons this evening O'Connor, the member from Roscommons, submitted a motion that it is inex pedient to continue in force the act for the preservation of peace in Ireland, and the debate was adjourned to-morrow.

Hardy, member from Oxford University, and Fortescue, member for the South, in consideration of the condition of affairs in Ireland, opposed the motion. John Martin, member for Meath, spoke in denunciation of English rule in Ireland, and declaimed the right of self-government for the people of that island.

In the House of Lords, the bill making drafts and notes maturing on holidays and Sundays payable on the following day was read twice.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Border Claims Bill Amended and Passed.

The Democratic Senators Vote Down a Proposition for Final Adjournment on the 19th—Local Bills Passed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, May 16, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. White introduced a joint resolution for final adjournment on the 19th inst. Pending its motion it was voted down by a party vote, the Democrats voting no.

Border Claims.

On motion of Mr. Buckalew, the Senate, without discussion or opposition, agreed to the House border claims bill, recalled from the House, by providing for the revision of all claims and certificates from the Governor and State Treasurer, one-half payable and registered by the Auditor General, stating the amount of adjusting claims, certificates made payable only when the United States shall pay such claims.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills were passed: Supplement authorizing additional tolls for the Ewalt Street Bridge Company; fixing the salary of the forty-third ward market; supplement for the Police District of Robinson township; extending the Pittsburgh Vehicle License law, and the law for the prevention of disorderly persons to St. Clair borough; incorporating the Fairview Insurance Company of Allegheny city; authorizing Washington Sub-School district to levy a tax; incorporating the Consolidated Gas Company of Philadelphia; authorizing the School Board of Mount Washington to borrow money; also, Senate bills incorporating the Duquesne Library Club, and supplementary to Pittsburg in reference to streets and sewers; establishing a ferry over the Allegheny at Shousetown.

The bill relative to bituminous coal screens passed second reading.

Senate Republican Caucus.

The Senate Republican Caucus met early this morning, and unanimously nominated Senator J. S. Rutan, of Beaver, for the Speakership.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed.

Mr. Warner introduced a supplement relating to the streets of Allegheny city, allowing viewers to fix assessments of cost of grading, paving and curbing. Passed.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the Erie and Allegheny Railroad was passed.

Border County Claims Bill Passed.

The Border County Claims bill was returned to the Senate, in obedience to request, and subsequently the Senate amendment concurred in. So the bill has gone to the Governor for signature.

The following House bills were passed: Mr. Humphreys's bill for a commission to examine the bituminous coal mines was concurred in with an amendment by Mr. Humphreys, connining the time of examination to one hundred days.

REPRESENTATIVE REFORM.

The *State Journal* says: "Those who attempt to delay, only add to the necessities now pressing on all sides for representative reform, and an abridgement of the powers of legislative bodies. Among all parties, and with all men who are not mere political hacks and lobbyists, the conviction is daily gaining strength that the country is suffering from its excessive legislation, that we have too many sessions of legislative bodies, and that annual meetings have now proven to be so dangerous to the order of good government, that it is absolutely necessary a change be at once commenced. The rapid progress which the reform is commonly known as minority or totality representation is making in the public mind, and which has been even, to the rapid growth of the evil which it is designed to remedy. This evil does, indeed, grow with frightful vigor. In New York the Democratic party have come to have reached the lowest position in public esteem ever awarded to the representatives of the people in the Legislature. At its last session, more than one hundred bills were actually passed which had never been read in either House, or printed, or even submitted to the members voting for it. The majority of the members, in fact, accepted the position of mere machines, controlled by the unseen hands of political "wire pullers," and there was no pretense either of deliberation in the Legislature or of consulting public opinion in its action. It was a secret and irresponsible party that prepared bills. Such men as Senators Buckalew, Olmsted, Wallace, Graham, Furman, Brooke, Billingfelt, Davis, Representatives Strang, Webb, Ellis, Hall, Stone, Starr, Reynolds, and others whose names we cannot now recall, owe it to the people to make a movement to attain this reform in Pennsylvania."

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The case of the State *vs.* George C. Miller, involving the legality of the Missouri State Lottery, which has been before the Courts some time, was decided yesterday by Judge Colvin, of the Court of Criminal Correction against the defendant, the Court holding that the charter of the lottery expired by limitation. Miller was fined five hundred dollars for selling lottery tickets. A motion will be filed for a new trial, and, if refused, an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

The case of the Evansville *Journal* of yesterday says: An old corn doctor named Maley jumped overboard from the steamer Rose Hite yesterday morning and was drowned.

The prize fight between Coogan and Maly, yesterday, just above Evansville, was a draw after thirteen rounds, which were fought in seventeen minutes. Principal results, three black eyes.

The homestead bill has passed the Ontario Assembly. One clause protects debtors coming there for five years against creditors.

Advices from Winnipeg to April 20th have been received. A resolution has been proposed in the House for an investigation into the outbreak of 1869 and 1870, and asking for compensation for loss, and calling for the punishment of those who took the life of Scott. The resolution was lost by a vote of 14 to 12. The Attorney General moved an amendment, which carried, asserting the belief that the Dominion Government would as soon as possible decide as to the compensation and punishment of offenders. The House threw on the Government the responsibility of seeing it done.

The White Stockings of Chicago beat the Olympics of Washington, in the former city, yesterday afternoon, by a score of 14 to 2.

The corner-stone of a new African Methodist Episcopal church was laid at Quincy, Illinois, Monday.

Prince De Lynar, of Prussia, was married at Columbus, Ohio, at noon yesterday, to Miss Mary Parsons of that city, Bishop Melvaine officiating.

The State debt of Ohio has been reduced during the first half of the present fiscal year by the sum of $162,495. The balance of the debt is $9,569,584.

The annual convention of the Ohio State Sabbath School Union will be held at Piqua on the 7th of June.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1871.

THE SENATE INQUISITION.

At a few minutes past one o'clock to-day the Senate went into Executive session. Mr. Carpenter made a report from the committee appointed to investigate how and by whom the treaty of Washington was made public. The report states that Z. L. White testified last night that he was the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and he transmitted by telegraph last Wednesday night what purports to be a copy of the treaty, and which was published Thursday morning. He obtained the copy about ten o'clock Wednesday night, but declined to say from whom, and that he came down to the examination with the fixed purpose not to divulge how he obtained the text. H. J. Ramsdell, assistant correspondent of the *Tribune*, testified that the copy was in writing, which was copied from print, but declined to say in whose possession he first saw the printed copy, who obtained it, or what was paid for it. The committee decided that these are proper questions. One of the reasons given for refusing to answer are not valid, and recommend that the Senate adopt resolutions directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest White and Ramsdell and bring them before the bar of the Senate, and detain them until they answer for their contempt in the matter, and abide such further orders as the Senate may make. When the report was submitted an animated debate occurred, lasting more than four hours, after which the resolutions in reference to White was adopted by a vote of 32 to 15. The resolution concerning Mr. Ramsdell was adopted by yeas 38, nays 15. The report of the committee in accordance with the resolution adopted to-day, and Ramsdell was brought before the bar of the Senate, and detained by the Sergeant-at-Arms, to be considered by the bar of the Senate. The treaty was not published to-day, the proceedings as above detailed having occupied all the time of the session.

FIVE PER CENT. BONDS READY.

About two millions of $1,000 bonds of the new loan, and six millions registered or of the denomination of $10,000 are now ready for distribution. The smaller bonds will be completed in a day or two.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Judge Robert Rose was found dead in his bed this morning.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House—Novelties.
Change of Time—Western Pennsylvania Railroad.
To Iron Manufacturers—George H. Elliot.
Lace Curtains—Hugus & Co.
Stove Dealers—J. A. Stine & Co.
Carder Wanted—St. Louis Cotton Factory, St. Louis.
Farms for Sale—Urban & Bro.
Agent Wanted—P. O. Box 3,182, New York City.
Factory Wanted—A. M. Moore.
Druggist Wanted—Drugs, Pittsburgh Postoffice.
Farmer Wanted—J. M. Hoge.
Situation Wanted—P. O. Box 438.
Dwelling for Sale—A. McIlwaine.
Business Property at Auction—A. Leggate.
Horse Shuttle Sewing Machine—Joseph LaFerre.
Millinery Goods—Rosenbaum, Fleishman & Co.
Lot for Sale—C. H. Love.
For $2 per Line—Geo. P. Rowell & Co.
Wall Paper—Edward Brunner.
Milton Gold Jewelry—27½ Sixth street.
Coal Yards Tea Importing Company.
Stuffed Birds at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Land for Sale—C. H. Love.
Milton Gold Jewelry—27½ Sixth street.
New Goods—Morgenstern & Co.
Wedding Cards—Allan A. Rakewell & Co.
Farm at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Window Shades—Edward Forster.
House for Sale—C. H. Love.
Allotropic Ink—75 Wood street.
Brady's Family Bitters.
House, &c., for Sale—C. H. Love.
Roller Composition—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
Evening—Benefit Band—Rev. A. D. Mathews.
Executor's Notice—J. H. Mitchell.
Executrix Notice—Arabella Reeves.
Plants, Plants—John R. & A. Murdock.
Carpets—Alex. Finlay.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Carnecross & Dixey's Minstrels.
Lafayette Hall—Apron Festival, May 18.
Farm at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Cream Ale—Pier, Damnals & Co.
Situation Wanted—Mercantile—Faber & Co.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Offices for Rent—W. N. Howard.
Dooley's Yeast Powder—Dooley & Brother.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting—J. Bourne.
Ice—Wm. Krehe.
Steam Pumps—Ball, Farrell & Co.
Patent Roof Lantern—Jennings & Wood.
Looking Glasses, &c.—Boyd, Murray & Fawcett.
Great Western Oil—J. H. Johnston.
Cantion—Simon Johnston.
Crackers—Marvin & Co.
Burnett's Superior Extracts.
Cocoaine—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
Art Entertainment—Prof. Cromwell.
Fair—Railroad Hall, Sandusky.
Foreign Wines—G. Wm. Soine, Baltimore, Md.
Offices for Rent—W. N. Howard.
Bailey & Co.—Jewelry Store, 114 Federal street, New York.
Fine Watches—Bailey & Co., Philadelphia.
Coal Tar and Roofing Materials—W. B. Lupton & Co.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—Rising seventy-seven feet and falling. Arrived—Emma Floyd, Nashville; Nashville, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville; Waumba, Pittsburgh. Departed—H. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Kate Robinson, St. Louis; Wauanita, St. Louis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—The river is falling fast, having fallen five feet the past twenty-four hours; scant nine feet in the chute, eleven feet in the canal, and eight feet under the bridge. Clear and warm to-day and cloudy this evening, with prospects of rain. Business improved. No more coal boats will be able to pass over, but barges can pass for several days yet. Arrived—Brill, Nashville; J. R. Grosebeck, New Orleans; Edinburgh, Red River; *Le Claire*, Tennessee river; Wauanita, Pittsburgh. Departed—J. R. Grosebeck, Cincinnati; Edinburgh and Brill, Pittsburgh; Wauanita, St. Louis. Towboats arrived—Cowan, New Orleans. Departed—The Stella, with 45,000 bushels of coal and the J. R. Grosebeck with 4,000 bushels for Southern markets. Coal advanced here from 11 to 12c. by the barge load. At the falls the river is receiving 2 feet on coal to-day a barrel rollet over Dick Splain, second mate, breaking his leg between the knee and ankle. He was taken to the Marine Hospital. The Indiana leaves for New Orleans to-morrow.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, May 16.—Weather partly clear and very hot; mercury 88. River fallen four inches. Port list: Up—J. H. Wilson and barges, 5 P. M.; Cadiz, Mitchell, 4 A. M.; Wm. Phillips, Terrell, 4 A. M.; Fayette, 11 A. M.; Mollie Bagon, 1 P. M. Down—Valentine, 5:30 P. M.; Belfast, 6:30 P. M.; Ajax and Jas. Gibson, 12 M.; Big Rig, 2 P. M.; Dr. C. W. Rose Hite and Mary Amenti, 5 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 5:30 P. M.; Florence Lee, 12 M. All left with good trips. There are signs of a storm to-night.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 16.—Port List: Julia, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 9 P. M.; Wild Duck, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, 9 P. M.; Glencoe, New Orleans to Louisville, 2 A. M.; Tallahatta, Cumberland River to Cincinnati; Ohio, Orleans to Louisville, 6 A. M.; Liberty No. 4, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 9 A. M.; City of Alton, New Orleans to St. Louis, 9 A. M.; Gen. Anderson, Tennessee river to St. Louis, noon; Simpson Horner, Louisville to Cairo, 9 A. M.; Big Rig, St. Louis to Memphis, 4 P. M.; Little Condor, Cairo to Memphis, 4 P. M.; Mary Alice, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Mary Houston, New Orleans to Louisville, 6 P. M.; Dick Fulton No. 3, Louisville to New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville to Jacket, 5 P. M. River stationary. Clear; mercury 74.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Utah, Arkansas river; Illinois, Peoria; Capital City, Kansas City; Champion, Cincinnati; Allegheny Belle, Pittsburgh; Robb and Florence, Lower Mississippi. Departed—Marlyesport, St. Paul; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Illinois, Peoria; Capital City, Kansas City; Champion, Cincinnati; Allegheny Belle, Pittsburgh; Robb and Florence, Lower Mississippi. Reported—Marlyesport, St. Paul; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Illinois, Peoria; Capital City, Kansas City; Champion, Cincinnati; Allegheny Belle, Pittsburgh; Robb and Florence, Lower Mississippi. Departed—Davenport, St. Paul; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Dexter, New Orleans; St. Johns, Davenport; Argonaut, Memphis; Ohio, Cincinnati; Ohio River, Ohio; River falling slowly. Weather alternately clear and cloudy and warm, with a fine shower about noon.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 16.—Warm and unsettled. River rose six inches. Departed—Lockwood, St. Louis; Bismarck, New Orleans; R. C. Gray, Arkansas; Legal Tender, White River.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 16.—Down—Pauline Carroll, Natchez and Ida Lee, Tensas. Up—Ida, last night; Clarksville and City of Vicksburg, to-day. Warm and clear. River stationary.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—Arrived—Susie Silver, Louisville; Mary Miller, Cincinnati; Olive Branch, St. Louis. Departed—Strader, Cincinnati.

CITY MATTERS.

The Fifth Avenue House.

One of the most complete and commodious establishments of its kind in the country is the Fifth Avenue House, located at No. 65 Fifth avenue, opposite the Pittsburgh Opera House, and of which Mr. W. H. Stroup is proprietor. It extends from the avenue to Virgin alley, a depth of two hundred and forty feet, and embracing a cigar store, bar room and billiard room. The cigar store is situated in front, and is stocked with all brands of cigars, from the "stogy" to the highest priced and most deliciously flavored Havanas. In this department Mr. George H. Stroup, a courteous and accommodating gentleman, will always be found ready and willing to wait upon customers. In the rear of this is the bar room, where the jolly Col. Joe Fox and Jacob Grubbs, assisted by Mr. Stroup and Aaron Steinrock, dispense the best liquors and wines, in any style that may be demanded. The billiard room extends from the bar-room to the alley, and is the largest in the State. Here will be found fourteen of Schulenberg's tables, which for evenness could be considered as good as any made. "Pony" Smith and Jacob Grubbs, assisted by a number of polite attendants see that all customers are well cared for in the billiard rooms. In the upper stories of the building Mr. Stroup has a large number of rooms, fitted up in a handsome manner, which are fitted up with a view to the comfort and pleasure of guests.

The Fifth Avenue House is largely patronized by first-class customers, and their business daily increases. Its central location renders it very convenient to the business portion of the city, and convenient to all places of amusement. The house is a credit to Pittsburgh, and deserves to succeed.

The Fifth Avenue Market House.

The new market house on Fifth avenue is rapidly approaching completion and will soon be ready for occupancy. The roof, which is one of the largest in the city, was put on by W. B. Lupton & Co., distillers of coal tar and dealers in roofing material, at 3 and 5 Penn avenue. It is said to be one of the finest pieces of work of that character in the city, and the committee feel quite justified in having awarded Messrs. Lupton & Co., the contract.

SILK HATS—At Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

The semi-annual session of the Grand Temple of Pure Templars, will be held at Scranton, Pa., on Tuesday next. Some important questions will be brought up, and an interesting session is anticipated. There will be quite a number from this city present from the organization in this city. Following are the names of the four gentlemen selected by the unseen hands of political "wire pullers," and there was no pretense either of deliberation in the Legislature or of consulting public opinion in its action. It was a secret and irresponsible party that prepared bills. Such men as Senators Buckalew, Olmsted, Wallace, Graham, Furman, Brooke, Billingfelt, Davis, Representatives Strang, Webb, Ellis, Hall, Stone, Starr, Reynolds, and others whose names we cannot now recall, owe it to the people to make a movement to attain this reform in Pennsylvania."

A GRAND reunion will be given this evening of the members of Itah Tribe, No. 115 I. O. R. M., at their wigwam in the third story of Excelsior Hall, corner Federal and Lacock streets. Supper will be served from eight to twelve o'clock. Every arrangement has been made to make the affair a very pleasant one, and none who attend can fail to spend a very enjoyable evening. The price of admission has been fixed at seventy-five cents.

SILK HATS—At Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

BLACK CROOK and May Queen Hats, at R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

THE Art Entertainments.—Concerning Prof. Cromwell's art entertainments, which are to be given at Library Hall next week, the Baltimore *American*, a journal not given to praising anything undeserving, has this to say: "There is much in the entertainment to gratify the most cultivated taste, and much to interest those who care very little about the art; and it is, no doubt, this happy combination that makes it so great a success. Everybody who has read Irving's description of the Alhambra is enraptured with the exterior and interior views of the palace, which at once call up the scenes that genius has immortalized into the romance of history; while those who have never heard of Irving, or the Moorish kings, are equally delighted with the marvelous grandeur of the halls and the delicate architecture of the swelling arches. The beautiful in art cannot be mentioned entirely by those who understand its technicalities."

RAVEL.—Mlle Marietta Ravel, a versatile artiste, will follow the Bandmans at the Pittsburgh Opera House. She appears next Monday evening, in a play written expressly for her, entitled "Jartine." In it she has several broadsword combats, goes through the lightning zouave drill, etc., etc.

SUMMER HATS—At Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

MARRIED:

WOOD-GRIER—Monday evening, May 16, by the Rev. R. J. Millar, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. SAMUEL T. WOOD to Miss ELLA GRIER, both of Temperanceville, Pa.

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FOR ASSEMBLY—
(FIRST DISTRICT).
W. C. SMYTHE,
Subject to the Decision of the Republican Legislative Convention.

Mr. Alex. Finlay,
Late with John S. Shaffer, of Diamond street, Pittsburgh, will be glad to see any and all of his old friends and customers at the Repository of
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
79 Federal Street, Allegheny,
Where they will find the largest assortment of Carriages, Fony Phaetons, &c., in the two cities, at reduced prices.

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ALLEGHENY.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting—The Act Relative to the Opening of Federal Street Adopted.

Allegheny Councils held a special meeting last evening in their rooms in the City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order at eight o'clock by the President, Mr. Mellor.

The roll was then called by the Clerk, when a quorum was found to be present.

The President then stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the Act relative to the opening of Federal street.

On motion of Mr. Hall the rules were suspended in order to take up new business before the consideration of the Act.

Mr. Hall presented a resolution authorizing the laying of water pipe on Allegheny avenue, between Calumet and Beech. Adopted.

Mr. Riddle, a resolution that, as a public drinking fountain is now in courose of erection in the Third ward square, a well be dug and the necessary appliances procured in order to secure a supply of cool water at the fountain. Referred to Committee on City Property, with power to act.

There being no other new business to transact, Councils proceeded to the consideration of the Federal Street Act.

Mr. Patterson moved to concur in the action of Common Council in adopting the ordinance.

Mr. Hall moved to take up the ordinance section by section. The motion was adopted, and each section, except the first was adopted without amendment. Following is the act in full:

SECTION 1. That the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny are hereby authorized and empowered by ordinance to open Federal street, in said city, commencing at its present width, and in as nearly a straight line as possible, from its present terminus at the Perrysville plank road, in McClure and Reserve townships, at or near the junction of the old Franklin road and the said plank road; and to appoint in the said ordinance three disinterested freeholders, residents of said county, as viewers to view and assess damages and benefits on the opening of said street.

SEC. 2. Said viewers shall appoint a time when they will meet the parties interested, or their agents, at least ten days before the day of meeting, in the official newspaper or newspapers of said city, and also by hand bills posted up in three of the most public places in the city, the day fixed go upon and view the premises; they shall estimate and appraise the value of the property to be taken for said opening, from any owner or owners, at the same time taking into consideration the benefits which will accrue from said opening, to such owner or owners; they shall have power to assess the value of the whole, together with the damages to be sustained by said open ing, by an equitable assessment, on all property in said city, and in McClure, Ross and Reserve townships of said county, as they shall in their opinion be benefited by said opening; they shall prepare a plot or plots, and a statement showing the location of the property taken, the location, size and improvements of each property benefitted, with the amount assessed thereon, and the name of the owner; they shall give ten days notice, to be left upon the premises, to each owner, of a time and place when said plot and statement may be seen, and when they will hear any complaints or evidence on the subject.

SEC. 3. After making any modifications, additions or corrections that they may deem proper or necessary, the said viewers shall make a report to the District Court of said county, accompanied by the plot aforesaid, stating the aggregate amounts of damages and enjoyments, the amount of damages allowed in each case, and to whom payable, and the amount assessed thereon, and the name of the owner; and the name of the owner; and the time when and the place where the parties interested will be required to be notified by said viewers to appear before said Court to show cause why the report should not be confirmed, and the time when and the place where said Court will hear and determine the matter.

SEC. 4. When the report of the viewers shall have been confirmed, or modified and confirmed, by the Court, the same shall have been modified, corrected or approved by said Court, the damages assessed, and the benefits assessments shall be indexed in the names of the owner or owners, and shall remain a lien on said properties, and said lien shall not be divested by any judicial sale of said property, or any part thereof, as the proceeds of such sale may be insufficient to pay the same in full, with good title, and shall be payable to the treasurer of said city for the period of sixty days after the said assessments shall have been finally confirmed by the Court, and within that time, the amount thereof together with five per cent. for his commission, shall be collected by the solicitor of said city; and writs of *Scire Facias*, in the name of the city, shall be issued by the solicitor to collect said assessments, interest, costs and commission of five per cent. for collecting the same, and the mortgage are now recoverable.

SEC. 5. That whenever the assessments of benefits for said opening shall have been fully collected and paid to the proper officers of said city, representations shall be made to said Court to abide its order for distribution, said Councils may direct the treasurer of said city to pay the damages to the parties named, and may adopt an ordinance fixing a grade for said extension, and providing for the grading thereof, and appointing three disinterested freeholders, citizens of said county, as viewers to view and assess the damages and cost of said grading, and said Councils may at the same time authorize the Committee on Streets of said Councils to advertise for proposals for grading said street, and to contract with the lowest and best bidder therefor.

SEC. 6. Said viewers shall proceed in the same manner as prescribed herein, for the